

GERMAN TRENCHES NEAR SAILLY ARE TAKEN BY FRENCH

Make Further Advance In
The Direction Of
Saillisel

DESPERATE STORM

Weight of Numbers Gains
Germans Small Success
At La Maisonette

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, October 30.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: We carried some trenches north-west of Sully-Saillisel and advanced eastward in the direction of Saillisel. We took 60 prisoners.

The Germans attacked from Blaches to south of La Maisonette. They were repulsed with severe losses several times, but, finally, a very violent attack penetrated the elements of our first line north of La Maisonette and gained a footing in the farm buildings. All the efforts of the Germans to drive us from Hill 97 failed.

There was an artillery struggle on the whole front on the right of the Meuse, but it was less violent in the vicinity of Douaumont. There was no infantry action.

In accordance with their usual habit, in order to avenge their defeat at Verdun, the Germans violently bombarded the town of Rheims. A few civilians were killed or injured.

London, October 30.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: During the night, two successful raids were made on the enemy's trenches west of Wythchaete and east of Boesinghe. We took some prisoners and inflicted considerable damage.

We bombed the enemy's working parties in the neighborhood of La Bassée Canal, inflicting many casualties. Heavy rain continues.

There is nothing to report concerning our front south of the Ancre.

Threaten Greek Strike In Protest at U-Boat

Piraeus to Call General Stop-
page if German Submarine
Sank Angeliki

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, October 29.—Fifty persons were drowned through the sinking of the Greek steamer Angeliki, which was torpedoed when taking volunteers to Salonica.

The Government has decided to protest to Germany against the torpedoing of the Greek steamer Angeliki. The trade-union center, the Piraeus, has decided in principle to proclaim a general strike if it can be proved that a German submarine torpedoed the vessel.

The shipping trade-unions have decided to strike unless they are guaranteed that Greek merchantmen shall not be torpedoed.

The Captain of the Angeliki says that she carried 250 volunteers. The vessel was torpedoed at 9 o'clock at night and began to sink, but was kept afloat by the pumps. There was a great panic on board and many people jumped overboard and were drowned.

A tug and two lighters appeared at 5 o'clock next morning, but were unable to assist. The steamer Karistos approached at 6 o'clock and conveyed the survivors to Keratsin. A French torpedo-boat arrived at 10 o'clock and took the Captain and the remainder of the crew to the Piraeus.

Espionage is indicated by the fact that the steamer Antigone, which had previously followed the same course, but which had no volunteers on board, was not attacked.

Gazette British Heir General Staff Officer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 28.—The Prince of Wales has been gazetted a General Staff officer, second grade.

This Eskimo Asks Million Dollars For North Pole Secret



MENE WALLACE

New York, Sept. 24.—This is the time for some public spirited millionaire to step forth and settle once and for all the mystery of who discovered the North Pole, if the fact is still a mystery.

For just a paltry million the secret will be revealed. Mene Wallace, who as a boy of fourteen made his first trip to this country as a member of the band of Eskimos which Peary brought back with him in 1897, has again reached our shores from his home in the north, bringing with him, so he says, the secret of the discovery of the northern terminus of the earth's axis.

"I have come to tell the people of New York all about the discovery of the north pole," said Mene as soon as he had informed the reporters that he was the same individual who had once lived here in the home of William Wallace, superintendent of the Museum of Natural History.

To specific inquiries he added, "But first I must have a million dollars." "It's worth more, but I'm no pig," said Mene. "I can live well in Greenland on the income from a million."

The Eskimo refused to be more explicit and gave no indication whether his unsold story would favor the contention of Admiral Peary or Dr. Cook.

'Many-Headed Monster Austria' to be Wiped From Map of Europe

Is Bissolati's Assertion; Bitter
Denunciation Of Austro-
German Socialists

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, October 29.—The Socialist Minister, Signor Bissolati, in a speech today, denounced the treachery of the Austrian and German Socialists in deceiving the Socialists living in the Allied countries, on the question of war. The victory of the Allies will not be complete unless Europe is freed from the nightmare of Austro-German militarism. Italy will fight until "that many-headed monster Austria" is wiped off the map of Europe.

The Weather

Drizzling rain, but weather probably improving. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 58.6 and the minimum 52.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 63.3 and 45.8.

Chinese Contested French Claim to Extension From Beginning: Peking Gazette

Began in 1913, when Laohsikai Bridge was Disputed;
Had dual Guard ever Since; Deny Other Assertions

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 31.—The Peking Gazette, in the first part of a lengthy article examining the French claim to the Laohsikai district in Tientsin, says that it is one of the curious ironies of the situation that the step taken by the French in the Summer of 1902 and apparently intended to prevent extension of the British Concession at Tientsin in the direction of least resistance, should, in the Autumn of 1916, be defended by a British pen with the fervor and exaggeration usually allied with childlike ignorance of the merits of a cause under discussion.

The Peking Gazette then complains of the one-sided view taken by the British press in China, describing the French version of the case as published in the Peking and Tientsin Times on October 23 as "false and misleading" and says that, "as not a single word of the Chinese version has been issued by Reuter, it is not surprising that a Shanghai paper takes a view of the French action which is necessarily uninformed and therefore unjust to the Chinese."

Reuter's Viewpoint
In this connection, Reuter has to state that it is also not surprising that the Chinese version has not been fully represented, owing to the impossibility hitherto to obtain a clear statement of the case from the Chinese authorities.

The Peking Gazette then advances the theory that the reduction of the original French claim by one-half, by the exclusion of the area behind the British Concession, which, the paper says, would effectually prevent the extension of the British Concession in this direction, is not due to "magnanimity" towards the Chinese, but to the altered relations between Great Britain and France in 1914 as compared to their relations in 1902.

Examining the facts of the case, the paper says that nothing decisive occurred for some years after the presentation of the original French claim in 1902, the refusal of which was implied by the fact that it received no consideration from Tong Shao-yi until the end of 1913, or the

beginning of 1914, when it was discovered that a wooden foot-bridge had been laid across the creek dividing the French Concession from the area claimed and at which two French police and, subsequently, four were stationed. The Peking Gazette explains that the Chinese were not immediately aware of the construction of this bridge, owing to the fact that the Laohsikai area is largely waste land and, therefore, the Chinese did not pay any special attention to it.

Policing of Boundary Bridge

Upon discovery of the bridge, the Chinese placed six police, which were increased to nine later, a few feet in front of the Chinese end of the bridge. The position, therefore, at the end of 1913, or beginning of 1914, was that four French police were stationed on the Chinese edge of the creek, with six or nine Chinese police right in front of them, barring further entry to the area.

With reference to the statement that the tacit acquiescence of the Chinese in the French policing the area was shown by the fact that Chinese legal documents to be served on Chinese in the extension were first submitted to the French police, the Peking Gazette says that an emphatic denial has been elicited in the sense that permission of the French police was never asked for the service of documents on Chinese living in the area who were not in French employ. The paper says that it is possible, but that is merely surmise, that the assistance of the French police may have been requisitioned in the case of Chinese servants living on their property in the area.

The next important incident occurred in the Summer of 1914, when, according to the statement on the 23rd, Chinese police first appeared on the scene, resulting in a vigorous protest by the French Consulate. The Gazette says that the incident arose from an attempt by the four French police to penetrate further into the area. The statement that the appearance of Chinese police "on land still under the jurisdiction of the Chinese" formed the subject of a

(Continued on Page 2)

POLES AND RUTHENIANS ARE SLAIN WHOLESALE

Austrians Execute 20,000 Sum-
marily For Suspected Sym-
pathy With Russians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, October 29.—Austrian deserters and prisoners describe the atrocious treatment inflicted on Poles and Ruthenians suspected of sympathies with Russia. They declare that 20,000 have been summarily executed.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 2
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Nov. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Nov. 3
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Nov. 3
Per R.M. s.s. B. of Russia Nov. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Nov. 13
For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan Nov. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 13
Per P. and O. s.s. Nyansa Nov. 13

Mails to Arrive:—
The Canadian mail of October 20 is due at Yokohama on November 2, and here on November 7. Left Vancouver on October 20, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The French mail of October 1 is due at Hongkong on November 4, and here on November 8. Left Saigon on October 29, per M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

NANKING HOTEL MAN DIES FROM WOUNDS

Mr. W. A. Martin Received Fatal
Injuries From Former
Employe

Mr. W. A. Martin, proprietor of the Bridge House Hotel, Nanking, died on Monday night from injuries received early on Friday, when a discharged Chinese stole into his bedroom and attacked him with a huge knife. Mr. Charles E. Shepherd, proprietor of Shepherd's Cafe, yesterday received word of his death and a request from Mrs. Martin to come to Nanking to look after Mr. Martin's interests.

Mr. Martin was well known in Shanghai, having been a resident here for many years. He established the Bridge House Hotel at Nanking and was almost ruined during the revolution, when his property was burnt down by the rebels. It is understood that the claim for damages presented to the government was only recently ordered allowed.

The Chinese who attacked the deceased had been employed at the hotel as a hall boy. Several days ago a dispute arose between him and another boy concerning a tip. Mr. Martin was told of the quarrel and decided against his assailant.

The Chinese left the hotel's service and is supposed to have returned on Thursday night, secreting himself about the premises. He entered Mr. Martin's room during the early morning and attacked the sleeping man with a large knife and without a word of warning. Mr. Martin struggled for several minutes with the assailant in the half-darkened room and finally succeeded in wrenching the knife from his grasp after they had fought their way into the hallway. An awakened guest captured the Chinese.

Prince George Starts Naval Training



PRINCE GEORGE OF ENGLAND

Prince George, the fourth son of the British King, will follow in his father's footsteps and become an officer in the British Navy. He has entered the Royal Naval College at Osborne as a cadet. The young Prince, who is 14 years old, chose the navy like his brother, Prince Albert, who is attached to the Collingwood.

The navy was also the choice of King George, who as Duke of York saw service in the Mediterranean and in Chinese waters for many years.

To Americans Living in China:

Here's a chance to cast your ballot
For President

THE CHINA PRESS sees no reason why Americans living in China should be denied the opportunity of voting for their favorite in the forthcoming Presidential election. Only a straw ballot is possible out here, of course, but that is better than none at all.

If you were at home how would you vote? Would you cast your ballot in favor of four years' more of Woodrow Wilson or would you vote for Charles Evans Hughes?

THE CHINA PRESS invites its American readers to express their views in the straw ballot which it is now undertaking. In order to vote all you have to do is to send in a letter or postcard containing your full name and address together with the name of your favorite candidate. Address same to Ballot Editor, The China Press. The results will be announced in the paper from day to day as the ballots are received. Straw votes already have been taken in several cities. According to our Hangchow correspondent that city is strongly for Wilson.

Special Notice to the Ladies: Many American ladies living in China hail from states in which the women have been given the vote. THE CHINA PRESS invites all American ladies whether they come from such states or not to participate in this ballot. In other words the ballot is open to all Americans of voting age resident in China.

Send in Your Ballot Today!

Hangchow Votes for Wilson; Only 4 Out of 31 for Hughes

Monthly Meeting of Foreign Residents Addressed By
Dr. K. C. Wong on Chinese Medical Superstitions

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, October 30.—At the monthly meeting of the foreign residents of Hangchow this afternoon a straw vote was taken on the United States Presidential Contest. Some blank votes were turned in but of thirty-one votes cast twenty-seven were for Wilson while only four were for Hughes.

The meeting referred to was addressed by Dr. K. C. Wong of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway who gave a most interesting presentation in English of the subject, "Chinese Medical Superstitions." He described many quaint customs and queer beliefs regarding the causes and remedies of various diseases. He produced a number of charms, incantations, and prescriptions which he has picked up during recent years in temples, apothecary shops, private homes, and elsewhere. His data which he has gathered from north, south, and central China is

abundant and it is hoped that he will put it out in book form for the benefit of a larger audience than he can otherwise command. Dr. Wong is a worthy representative of an unusually gifted family, Mr. K. S. Wong and Dr. Wong Ching-wei of Shanghai being kinsmen.

Plans are complete for a stone church which will be erected on the campus of the Hangchow Christian College at an approximate cost of \$20,000. Funds are already in hand for building also within an amphitheater of lowlying hills a first class athletic field which will include a quarter mile track; for constructing a risha road from the Zah Kou (Hangchow) Railway Station along the shore of the Chien Tang River to the foot of the spacious campus which covers seven or eight hundred mow of hillside; and for erecting an electric light plant on the campus. Two new American

(Continued on Page 2)

STATE DEPARTMENT ADVISED SHIP SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

s.s. Marina Carried British-
American Company; Con-
sul Is Investigating

MYSTERY OF CREW

One Report Says All Safe;
Another, Captain And
50 Men Drowned

40 SURVIVORS LAND

Believe Germans Making Ef-
fort to Stop Sweden-
Entente Agreement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, October 30.—The State Department has received advice that the Glasgow s.s. Marina (5,204 tons; Donaldson Line, Ltd.), with a British and American crew on board, has been sunk by gun-fire, without warning. The crew are safe.

Newport News, October 30.—There were fifty Americans on board the s.s. Marina.

London, October 31.—The American Consul at Queenstown has been instructed to investigate the sinking of the s.s. Marina, with the object of determining whether Germany's pledges to the United States have been violated.

The Captain and 50 of the crew of the s.s. Marina were drowned when the vessel sank. Forty survivors have been landed.

The Elder, Dempster s.s. Bornu (3,259 tons) has foundered 25 miles west of Ushant, in a heavy gale. All on board were saved. The Norwegian steamer Rein (1,175 tons) picked up the passengers and crew of the Bornu and brought them to St. Nazaire.

The Donaldson Line s.s. Marina (5,204 tons) is believed sunk.

The Spanish steamer Zumaya has been lost off Salvoira. Only one of the crew was saved.

Swedish Indignation

Stockholm, October 31.—Indignation has been aroused in Sweden by the manner in which German vessels are scouting the prohibition of the Swedish Government of the use of wireless in Swedish territorial waters. German ships freely use their apparatus for the purpose of espionage, to inform submarines of the whereabouts of ships, which are then torpedoed.

A German submarine has sunk the Swedish schooner Ellen. The crew have been saved.

Copenhagen, October 30.—The Norwegian steamer Stemshest has been sunk. The crew have been saved.

Fight to Stop Agreement

Paris, October 30.—It is believed that the sinking of Norwegian ships by the Germans is intended to intimidate Sweden from making a commercial agreement with the Allies, which the Allies are hopeful of arranging. Germany fears that the result of the Allies' negotiations might ultimately be to close her last half-open door to the world and enable Russia to obtain supplies when Archangel is ice-bound.

By "frightfulness" to Norway. Germany hopes to inspire Sweden with fear of the consequences of any tendency in favor of the Allies. However, the opinion is expressed that the contrary will be the result, for the recent outrages committed by Germany at sea are rallying the Scandinavian States towards the Allies.

Christiania, October 30.—Before deciding on the reply to the German Note regarding the policy of Norway towards submarines, the Government will confer with the President of the Storting and the leaders of the Conservative and Socialist parties.

Assert Neutrals Sunk

All Carried Contraband
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 27.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Against the statement of the Norwegian press that the German submarine cruiser

war is directed not against hostile, but against neutral, especially Norwegian shipping, the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger compares the number of hostile and neutral ships sunk by the sea forces of the Central Powers. According to official statistics, from the beginning of the war until October 12, 1,253 hostile ships, with a tonnage of 2,569,501, have been sunk, but only 200 neutral ships, with a tonnage of 276,523, for carrying contraband of war.

The neutral tonnage is only about 10 per cent of the hostile tonnage. The sinking of neutral, especially Norwegian ships, will cease as soon as the latter cease transporting contraband.

It is reported from Copenhagen that the Norwegian steamer Lapland, with iron from Kirkenes to Middlesbrough, was sunk 40 miles south-west of Skudesneshavn, by the German submarine U. 30. The crew were taken aboard the submarine and treated well.

It is reported from Christiania that the crew of the ship Birk, which was sunk in the Mediterranean, tell that they were rescued by a French cruiser bound for Algiers. In the afternoon, the cruiser met life-boats and rafts and saved 1,150 soldiers.

Over 150 corpses were lying on board the torpedoed French transport steamer Gallia from Marseilles and bound for Salonica. 1,700 soldiers perished. The others were in the life-boats for 36 hours.

On account of lack of water and food, several had begun to quarrel and some had been thrown into the sea.

Hangchow Votes For Wilson

(Continued from Page 1)
teachers—Bristol of Reed College, Oregon and Kirkpatrick of Occidental College, California—have been added to the faculty. The dormitories are taxed by the large number of students in attendance. Hangchow Christian College, the joint enterprise of the two major American Presbyterian bodies is the only institution in Chekiang Province offering collegiate courses.

The missionary men of Hangchow have just observed a two and a half days Retreat on the shore of West Lake. The entire company was taken care of in the two splendid new foreign houses erected by Dr. D. D. Main—an ideal place for conference accommodations. The time was devoted to a frank, informal, and constructive consideration of the task of the Christian Church in Hangchow in the evangelization of the city. By special invitation Mr. A. L. Warnshuis, secretary of the Forward Evangelistic Movement now being fostered by the China Continuation Committee, was present throughout the Retreat. While in Hangchow Mr. Warnshuis also addressed the members of the Union Evangelistic Committee, led the weekly missionary prayer meeting, and delivered the sermon at the monthly English preaching service. During his visit he made a large and helpful contribution to the Christian work in the city.

The student bodies of the government schools of Hangchow are working overtime in preparation for the provincial athletic meet next Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. Large teams from other cities in the province are expected.

GERMANS STOPPED IN CARPATHIAN OFFENSIVE

Russian Vanguards Holding Their Own Against Teutons In Riga Campaign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, October 28.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated October 27, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—Small German parties attacked our positions south of Riga, but were repulsed. Under cover of a violent artillery fire, an enemy battalion attacked our vanguard parties on the western bank of the Schara, in the region of Goldovichi and forced them to retire to the eastern bank.

In the wooded Carpathians, in the region south of Rafailov and west of Vorohita, the enemy's attempts to assume the offensive were stopped by our fire.

Small Turkish parties attempted to advance towards Sharafkhan, seven miles south of Zariat, but were hurled back. In the region of Sakidz, our troops captured part of a Turkish transport.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER TRANSFERRED TO FRONT

Von Hohenborn Given Army Command; Is Succeeded By General Stein

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, October 30.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Minister of War, General von Hohenborn, has been appointed to the command of an army corps on the western front and General Stein succeeds him at the War Office.

MESOPOTAMIA FUND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 30.—The committee of the Mesopotamia Comforts Fund, of which Lord Lamington is chairman, appeals for public support. At a meeting of the committee, on Saturday, a gentleman who has just returned from Mesopotamia stated that the transport has been greatly improved and the troops are now receiving their comforts.

Chinese Contested French Claim

(Continued from Page 1)
protest is obviously absurd, for Chinese police began to be permanently stationed in the area when it was discovered that the French police were stationed on the bridge.

Maintain Status Quo
Discussion of the matter was transferred to Peking. The French refused to withdraw their police to the French side of the bridge and the Walchiaou eventually acquiesced to the French proposal that the status quo should be maintained, on the understanding that the four French police stationed at the end of the bridge should not repeat the attempt to penetrate the area and the nine Chinese police should continue to be stationed in front of them.

The Peking Gazette denies the allegation that the Chinese violated the arrangement and increased the number of police. It says that the fact that the French Consul-General found nine Chinese police in the sub-police-office within the area proves that the Chinese, from first to last, strictly observed the understanding.

Franco-Chinese Trouble At Tientsin Blowing Over

(Special Correspondence of The China Press)
Peking, October 27.—The Franco-Chinese trouble at Tientsin seems to have pretty well blown over, much to the relief of most sensible Chinese. It is recognised that China is confronted with too many serious problems for it to be worth while to exhaust her energies over matters of comparative unimportance. A foreign loan is absolutely necessary if the country is to overcome its difficulties, and it is obvious that serious diplomatic friction with France would jeopardise the success of the appeal that China has made to the Quadruple Group for financial accommodation. There is much greater peril to China in a continuance of her semi-bankruptcy than in the steps taken by the French Consul-General at Tientsin to bring to a period seemingly interminable negotiations.

Resumption of specie payments by the Bank of China has had an unexpected result. One of the reasons for the hesitation of the government to grant permission to the Bank of China to resume unrestricted business was the belief that the notes of the Bank of Communications would further depreciate. Yesterday the

value of the Bank of Communications \$1 note went up from 108 coppers to 117. Rumors are in circulation that some fortunate individuals made large sums by buying Bank of China notes early in the week at a discount of 12. Quite a lot of speculation is now being indulged in Bank of Communications notes, as it is expected that this institution will also resume specie payments in the near future.

Recent meetings of parliament have not increased the prestige of that body. Twice within the immediate past the meeting has broken up in disorder. Members have not yet learnt that parliament cannot conduct their business properly unless the members respect the presiding officers. If any section of the members of either House disagree with the ruling of the presiding officer they noisily remonstrate, and frequently signify their disapproval by leaving the Chamber, thus necessitating a suspension of business.

The parliament is largely on its trial, and if it does not show more anxiety to win the esteem of the people, it is to be feared that a reactionary move to abolish representative institutions may receive the sanction of the people.

Politicians Out of Jobs In Peking Cause Trouble

(Special Correspondence of The China Press)
Peking, October 26.—The Government is making investigations about the disbandment of the "homeless" politicians in the Capital as requested by Tang Hua-lung, Speaker of the Lower House and other influential personages so as to send them to their respective homes because their unnecessary presence in Peking is detrimental to the Chinese political situation. In fact, the leaders of these politicians are partly responsible for the present obstinate attitude of Sun Hung-yi and the strife between the Government and the National Assembly because they are

fabricating all sorts of rumors to stir up discord among the extremists and the Cabinet. Their leaders have been ordered by the Government to submit names for disbandment as soon as possible in view of the coming severe winter.

Tuan Chi-jui and Sun Hung-yi
The President has persuaded Premier Tuan not to send in his resignation and promised to cause Sun Hung-yi to resign his post. After his retirement, Mr. Sun will be given the position of Opium Inspector in order to carry out the opium suppression; but if he refuses to take up this post, the Central Government will provide him money for study in foreign countries in order to fit him for future service to the Nation.

The resignation of Sun is favored by the majority of the Cabinet Ministers so as to retain the valuable services of Marshal Tuan whose retirement will surely cause immense difficulties to the Chief Executive and create a fresh split between the South and the North. Mr. Sun has been given three days to ponder over

whether he should resign or be dismissed by mandate so that the situation will be cleared up in a few days.

Kuo Hui and Chang Hsun
In addition to the clash between Premier Tuan and the Minister of the Interior over the verdict of the Administrative Court, the bill impeaching General Chang Hsun has been introduced in the Lower House. President Li is doing his best to cancel the so-called impeachment bill on the ground that the charges made by the inexperienced M.P.s. cannot be substantiated and that there will be fresh troubles between the military party and the politicians if the bill is passed by the House. Generals Meng En-yuan, Nieh Shih-chung and Li Hao-chi have already wired to the President that the introducers of the bill should be punished in accordance with law if their charges against Gen. Chang Hsun cannot be proved and that there are many important State affairs to be attended to by the Kuo Hui members at this most critical moment without finding fault with high civil and military authorities.



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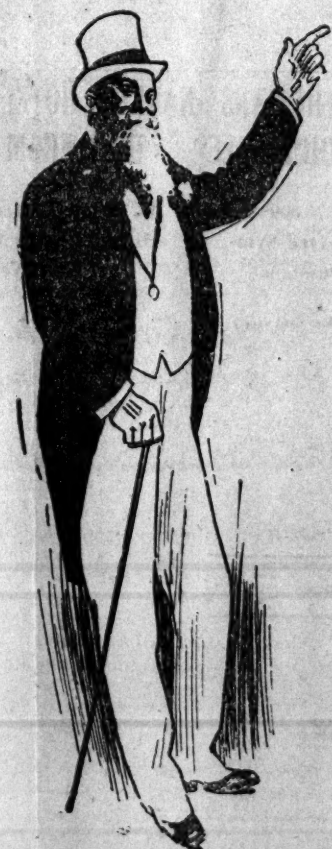
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RARE CHINA TAPESTRY IS SOLD FOR \$300,000

Gift Of Louis XV. To Chinese
Emperor Now In
Cleveland

Washington, September 16.— Mitchell Samuels, of the art firm of P. W. France and Co., yesterday announced that a beautiful tapestry presented by King Louis XV of France to Emperor Kien-lung of China in 1767, and stolen from the palace in Peking at the time of the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, had been sold by his firm to a collector in Cleveland, Ohio, for \$300,000. The name of the buyer was not revealed.

This tapestry is said to be one of a set of six designed by the French painter Boucher for the Emperor of China at the King's behest. The subject is "The Chinese Fair." The other five works still form part of the Peking Museum. They are "The Chinese Fishing Party," "The Chinese Hunt" and "The Chinese Toilet."

They represented the art of France of 150 years ago, inspired by Chinese subjects and colors. The work sent to Cleveland is ten feet seven inches high and ten feet three inches wide.

In the center of "The Chinese Fair" a Chinese lady sits in a canopied wheel chair. On a platform behind her stand two Chinese jugglers, one solemnly reading an announcement to the public, while the other holds a snake, whose mouth grasps the rim of the apparently unsuspecting "barker's" hat. In the foreground a bird merchant leans on one of his cages, while his little boy fingers a lute, and a personage with an elaborate hat and costume counts out money, evidently to pay for a purchase. On the ground four birds perch on a revolving wheel beside a covered vase and saucers of exquisite color. In the distance is a Chinese gateway, with a tower, and a little nearer an elephant, with a rider, while still nearer is a cavalier and a crowd of the curious onlookers.

'The Seventh Wife'

The members of the Musical Comedy Company of the U. S. S. Brooklyn have decided to repeat the performance of "The Seventh Wife" at the Lyceum Theater on November 10 and 11.

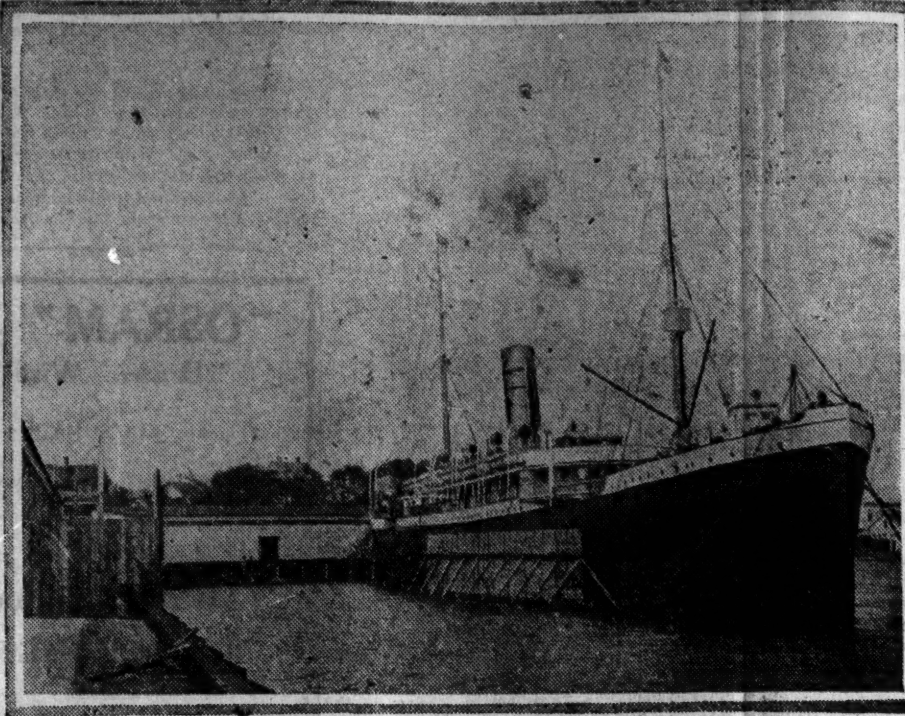
The performances in June, though the weather was very warm, were most successful, for both nights brought crowded houses. Spiced up with new music hot off Broadway and with the latest steps introduced into the dances, "The Seventh Wife" should repeat its former success. Full of action and swing, Shanghai found it a refreshingly different show from the average amateur performance.

The proceeds of "The Seventh Wife" are this time to be devoted to the Navy Relief Society for the express benefit of the dependent families of the bluejackets and marines lost on the Memphis at San Domingo on August 29. The wreck of this ill-fated vessel was brought closely home to the crew of the Brooklyn when it was learned that the brothers of two of the flagship's crew were among the missing. One was a brother of seaman Snell, who as Sholto dances and sings with Paprika in the First Act of "The Seventh Wife," and the other was a brother of Bollemaaker Sweval, who as Hassim is the comedian of the piece.

Not one of the stars of "The Seventh Wife" has had to be replaced, and but few of the minor parts will be changed. The preliminary rehearsals indicate that Hassim is in form and that Ali is better than ever. Pegleg has developed a new fierceness, and Paprika and the other girls are more charming, if possible, than before.

The booking will open at Moutrie's on November 1. Prices: \$5, \$2, \$1.

Interned German Ship Accused of Using Wireless To Aid U-Boats Operating Off Coast of America



The Hamburg-America liner Willehad now at New London, Conn., whose wireless installation had been sealed by United States Government authorities, it is charged has been using her wireless, in violation of the laws of the United States, to direct the operations of the German U-boats off Nantucket Lightship.

Judge Gary Urges Doctrine Of Co-operation in America

Steel Magnate Writes for New York Herald, Urging
Unity of U.S. and Japanese Interests in Orient

Tokio, October 26.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, has begun at once to spread his doctrine of co-operation between the business interests of the United States and Japan in the Far Eastern markets. One of his first public statements since his return to America from Japan, where he was a distinguished visitor a few weeks ago, has been made in the form of an article written for the New York Herald. This article in part has been cabled from New York by the correspondent of the Asahi. A translation of the Asahi's cable follows:

"If the United States Government will take the proper steps to encourage the expansion of American business in the Far East, American capitalists will be glad to work together with Japanese investors in China. In order to assure the permanent development of America's commerce with the Far East, it is necessary for the American capitalists to take part in investment of capital and the opening up of the resources of China."

Can't Ignore Japan

"Japan will make a rapid progress as she has been doing hitherto and she will become the England of the Orient. We cannot ignore Japan in whatever we may do in the Far East. It is well that the leaders of the United States and Japan have come to realize that their countries, as neighbors, should unite their Far Eastern interests. In my interviews with many statesmen and business men of Japan and China, got their views toward the United States. I was satisfied to observe that leaders of the two countries believe that the principle of brotherhood is the best policy between the two countries. In China President Li Yuan-hung and other intelligent persons believe it is necessary for the development of

their country to maintain friendly relations with the United States and Japan.

"I believe that China will take the proper measures to promote commercial relations with the United States and Japan. What China most needs at present is money, and the American capitalists will be able to easily meet China's needs, if only the government promises them proper means of encouragement in their undertaking. I believe that the United States government, listening to the public voice, will come sooner or later to take this course. For China's industrial development the United States and Japan should fully co-operate. Such a co-operation will be beneficial not only for China, but for the United States and Japan as well. The present is an opportune time for the United States to establish on a permanent footing her commerce in the Far East."

Japan to Have Monroe Doctrine

"There is little doubt that Japan will adopt her own Monroe Doctrine for the Far East sooner or later, although I did not seek Japanese opinion on this question. The United States has no grounds for raising any objection against such a policy if adopted by Japan. The commercial open door of

China will be permanently assured through this doctrine.

"There are many persons, some of them of comparatively high positions, who, by means of their unscrupulous words may sometime cause trouble between the United States, Japan and China. But such troubles will be peacefully settled if we see them in an impartial manner. At present some difficulties exist between Japan and China, and the United States, but these must be settled satisfactorily."

"The chief impression I gained from my interviews with many leaders in Japan and my visit to China is that the United States, Japan and China can continue their friendly relations permanently. After the war is over each of the belligerent countries will suffer economic distress. In various quarters they will compete against each other in commercial struggles, and they will become more aggressive than in the present war. In these circumstances other countries will find it necessary for them to take steps to prevent their interests from being infringed. Japanese business men are shrewd and persevering and given equal conditions, they can well compete with any other business men. Since China will derive benefit from the capital, products and arts of the United States and Japan, China and Japan will act important parts on the stage of the world commercial struggle after the war."

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Wedding

Harkness-Brownlee

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Weihaiien, Shantung, October 27.— A very pretty wedding was solemnized last week, on the 19th inst., when Miss E. Maude Brownlee was married to Mr. Harold W. Harkness, of the faculty of the Shantung Christian University. Miss Brownlee was appointed by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions last Spring and sailed this Fall to join her fiancé on the mission field.

The ceremony took place in the evening at eight o'clock at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Heeren, where all of the members of the local station, as well as out-of-town visitors from Tsinanfu, Tsingchowfu and Tsingtau were present. Dr. Heeren performed the ceremony, while the bride was given away by the Rev. L. J. Davies, Dean of the School of Arts and Science. Miss K. Whitmer, of Tsinanfu, was the Maid of Honor, and Miss M. Rankin, of Weihaiien, was the bridesmaid. Mr. S. J. Mills was the best man.

The home of Dr. and Mrs. Heeren was tastefully decorated for the occasion, the scheme being a combination of evergreen and autumn leaves with potted chrysanthemums.

The bride was gowned in a white silk dress, with an overskirt trimmed with silver beads, with a veil of silk bobbinette, and carried a bridal bouquet. The maid of honor wore a white dress, with yellow trimmings, and carried a bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums and asparagus fern, while the bridesmaid had on a white voile dress and carried a bouquet similar to that of the maid of honor.

After the ceremony, refreshments were served, and all joined in to make the event a long-to-be-remembered one. The next day the happy couple left for Tsingtau where they are to spend the honeymoon at the Iltis Huk.

W. C. T. U. Concert

The Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold its second regular meeting of the season tomorrow, in the Union Church lecture hall. A large attendance of men, as well as women, is anticipated and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

The Rev. W. E. Anderson, Chaplain of the U.S.S. Brooklyn, has promised to address the Association, his subject being: "John Barleycorn versus Jack Tar."

Tea will be served at 4.20 and the address will begin at 5 o'clock.

TURKEY IS SATISFIED

(Ostasatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, October 28.—According to a despatch from Vienna, Halli Bey, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview said to the representative of the Associated Press: "The military situation of Turkey is highly satisfactory and her relations to the Central Powers are the friendliest. Financially, Turkey is one of the strongest among the European belligerents."

He said that the troops everywhere were fighting well and the manner in which they distinguished themselves in the Dobrudja was the best answer to the statements about Turkey wishing to make a separate

peace. He further said: "We stand or fall with the Central Powers and, at present, nothing indicates a fall, not so long as we have Germany at the head of the combination." The Germans cannot be beaten in this war, because, with the will to victory, they combine an unusually high ability as organizers. "Germany's will to win and her organization are for Turkey every guarantee for success and victory. We Turks look upon the outcome of the war as a certainly favorable one for our country. The experience of Rumania shows that the Central Powers are still militarily victorious and able to send large forces against a new enemy, in spite of the great offensive in the west and, in the east."

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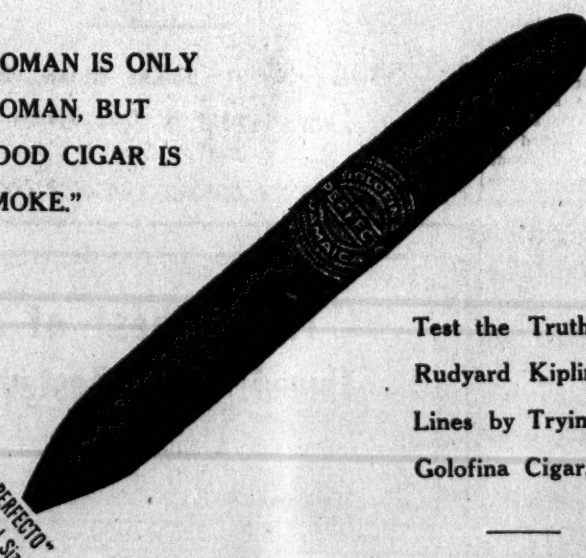
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JAPAN'S POWER ON SEA DISPLAYED FOR RULER

Nearly Whole Day Is Spent In
Fleet's Maneuvers For
Emperor

AIRMEN JOIN IN REVIEW

Early Morning Crowds Throng
Streets Of Yokohama For
Glimpse Of Sovereign

Tokio, October 28.—Sea-planes darting overhead like giant birds, mighty, gray, battleships plying through the waves, and submarines bobbing up from beneath the water's surface. This was the impressive spectacle presented the Emperor of Japan and about 500 guests at yesterday's annual review of the Imperial Japanese Navy, held in Tokio Bay. The nation's sea strength was displayed at its best. Certainly the scene must have been a gratifying one to His Majesty.

There was the formidable array of battleships, led by the giant 30,000-ton Fuso, one of the world's most powerful men-o-war and the pride of the Japanese navy; a line of battle-prisers, with the sleek, speedy Kongo in the fore; forty-three of the dreaded destroyers and numerous other war-craft which brought the total to eighty-four vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 467,572.

But even with this showing of a navy that has been built up in a little over a decade, all the Japanese maritime strength was not represented for some of the ships are doing guard duty for the Allies' cause in the South Seas.

Despite this grouping of fighting ships, moving in perfect alignment in view of the Emperor's vessel, the cruiser Tsukuma, it remained for the birdmen and their hydroplanes to add the touch that so clearly demonstrated Japan's advance to the front rank of the armed nations of the world. Leaving their base at Opuama at 10.50 in the morning, three biplanes, built for riding both the sea and the air, circled three times around the string of warships, passing the third time directly over the cruiser from which the Emperor was reviewing the maneuvers. Each machine was occupied by two airmen. Their exhibition was later joined by two more of the same kind of craft.

Program Something New

The program carried out in yesterday's maneuvers was an innovation in the annual event. Weighing anchor at 9.30 in the morning the Tsukuma, led by the gunboat Mosami and followed by the cruiser Ibuki, proceeded outside the breakwater to her anchorage off Honmoku. The First, Second and Third Squadrons had left the Yokosuka base and awaited the arrival of these three vessels. When they had assumed their positions the First Flotilla, guided by the flagship Fuso and three other battleships got under way, steaming by the Emperor's boat and her two escorts.

They were followed by other sections of the navy, giving His Majesty an opportunity to view each boat as it glided by. As each warship passed, booming its guns in salutes to the Emperor, Admiral Kato, Minister of Marine, gave His Majesty a detailed account of each vessel, her age, equipment, tonnage, name of the captain and other facts.

When this parade of the sea had been concluded, the aviators had directed their planes in true circles despite a strong wind, and the under-sea craft, six in number, finished their diving, the vessels arrayed themselves in a long line, led by the cruisers on one side and the battleships on the other. Here they dropped anchor, while the Emperor's ship, starting shortly after the noon hour, passed through the street of warships. Banzais from the sailors greeted His Majesty as he passed by.

In past years only this last mode of review had been observed. The maneuvering of the fleet in passing the Emperor's vessel was introduced this year and presented the various ships in a more attractive way.

No Damage to Seaplanes
It was feared that the strength of the wind might result disastrously to the sea-planes and while two of them were forced to descend, no damage was done. Both of the machines were picked up by a destroyer which went to their rescue.

Beginning at 10.35 o'clock in the morning, the whole maneuver was finished shortly after 2 in the afternoon, and at 2.30 the Tsukuma weighed anchor, and accompanied by the Ibuki, which carried the guests, entered the harbor.

In the time intervening between the close of the maneuvers and the start for shore, the Emperor received in audience: Premier Terauchi, Admiral Kato, Minister of Marine; Vice-Admiral Yoshimatsu, commander-in-chief of the squadrons and the naval stations; and the commanders-in-chief of Staff.

The Emperor returned to Tokio by a special Imperial train which left Yokohama at 3.50. He was accompanied by Princes Higashi, Fushimi and Yorihito, and Premier Terauchi; Baron Goto, Home Minister; Admiral Kato, Minister of Marine and other dignitaries. He arrived at Tokio Station at 4.30.

The review itself, the maneuvers

of the war vessels, formed only one part of the day's attractions to Japanese subjects. While a comparative few were afforded the opportunity of witnessing the spectacle from one of the vessels or from a vantage point at Yokohama, no limit was placed on the number of persons who by squeezing a bit of standing room in the streets of Yokohama, could catch a glimpse of their sovereign as the Imperial procession threaded its way through the throngs from the railway station to the pier. Early in the morning crowds from Yokohama, Tokio and surrounding towns began to station themselves along the line which the Emperor was to pass. All classes and all ages, from hundreds of school children to old men and women were among the multitude that pushed and fought for points of vantage. The Emperor reached Yokohama at 8.20.

There was no disorder, and not an accident among the people who flocked each other on the streets of Yokohama. Over 600 policemen had been delegated to see to that. National flags, lanterns, bunting—some kind of decoration hung from every house and shop. When His Majesty returned in the afternoon the throngs were nearly as large. Some had remained from early morning that they might, in one day, get two views of their ruler.

When the review began scarcely a hill, or any highly located point around Yokohama, was left unoccupied by persons striving to watch the movements of the warships. Their endeavor for the most advantageous points was made all the more strenuous by a hazy atmosphere which made it a poor day to view the maneuvers from the shore.

Waterfront communications were stopped early in the morning. No ships were permitted to depart from or enter Yokohama harbor. One hundred and twenty policemen in launches and sampans were on guard duty in the harbor.

Last night all the vessels, lying at anchor in the harbor were illuminated, presenting an exceptionally pretty scene from the shore. So the same crowds which had stood up a good part of the day for even one view of His Majesty the Emperor, moved to points along the bluff, Honmoku, Kanagawa, and other shore districts to watch the twinkling outlines of His Majesty's sea power.

GERMAN PRESS HEAD QUILTS

Hammann's Work Had Been To
Champion Interests Abroad

London, October 28.—The Frankfurter Zeitung's Berlin correspondent, commenting on the retirement of Herr Hammann, the head of the German press bureau, makes the interesting disclosure that for many years his chief work had been to champion German political and economic interests abroad. This organization had operated hardly six months when the war partly paralyzed its activities, but it is surviving the war.—Asahi.

Union Church Concert

The Union Church Ladies' Society has arranged a musical afternoon for today for the benefit of the wounded soldiers' and sailors' fund. The affair will be held at 4.30 in Union Church Hall. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock. Admission will be \$1 including tea and one friend.

The program follows:

Songs:—

- (a) MadrigalChaminade
- (b) My LaddieThayer
- (c) Where Roses Bloom.....Clayton Jones

Violin Solos:—

- (a) RomanceA. d'Ambrosio
- (b) CanzonettaA. d'Ambrosio

Songs:—

- (a) If Thou Wert Blind.....Noel Johnson
- (b) I Hear a Thrush at Eve.....Cadman
- (c) The Year's at the Spring.....Beach

Accompanist, Miss May Jansen

News Brevities

A number of influential Chinese ladies and gentlemen spent an interesting and instructive afternoon on Saturday, at the Institution for the Chinese Blind. The chief features were the musical and physical work with a display of the industrial work done by the boys. Owing to the inclement weather the program had to be modified to a great extent. Mr. and Mrs. Tong Shao-yi, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Sung Han-chang, of the Bank of China and about 20 others enjoyed the meeting. What was most evident was the rapid progress that has been made since the opening exercises last March. Seven new boys were admitted at the beginning of the term, so that now the school is nearly full. A big entertainment is being arranged to take place in about two months, whereby more will be able to avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing what Chinese blind boys can do.

On Sunday next there will be an exhibition of Chinese boxing following the closing exercises of the Chin Wu Athletic Association.

Lance-Sergeant Richard Wood, formerly on the editorial staff of the North China Daily News, who was at home on holiday when the war broke out, joined a Territorial Battalion of the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) and went to the front early in the fighting, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct

Medal. Sergeant Wood has evidently been wounded, for he writes from the 1st Birmingham War Hospital.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway make an announcement in this issue regarding cheap tickets during race-week.

We are informed that the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai is in correspondence with business concerns, private and Government institutions in Italy which, aiming at the economic development of that country, are willing to answer in the best possible way any enquiry regarding Italian products, manufactured articles, opinions on firms, etc. The Chamber would be glad to transmit all the enquiries by firms in China.

An announcement in our business columns draws attention to the resignation of Mr. F. J. Raven as managing director of the China Realty Co., Ltd., as he has been appointed general manager of the Raven Trust Co., Ltd. Mr. R. H. Parker will assume the duties of managing director of the China Realty Co., Ltd., in place of Mr. Raven and Mr. W. A. Adams will be office manager.

The lectures on the Montessori System of education, which are to be

delivered by Mrs. Basilly at the Masonic Hall, commence tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. The first lecture will be open to the public.

The Japanese community yesterday celebrated the birthday anniversary of the Emperor of Japan. The Japanese subjects attended a reception and service at the Consulate-General from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. Many foreign and leading Japanese residents attended a public reception at the Consulate from 11 a.m. to 12.30, where they were received by Mr. A. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Consul-General. The Japanese Volunteer Corps assembled on the grounds of the Japanese Public School, where they gave an exhibition drill. The company was presented with the colors, to be held for safekeeping.

Word has been received here of the death of W. A. Clifford, a private in the London Scottish. Mr. Clifford formerly was connected with the staff of the local branch of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. He left Shanghai to enlist in August, 1915, but was not sent to the front until August of the present year.

Lieut. Ralph Hawtrey, of the Royal Engineers and the son of the late Montagu Hawtrey of Shanghai, has been killed in action at the front. He was employed as a

mining engineer in Siberia when the war broke and hastened to England, where he enlisted in the Artists' Rifles. He later received a commission in the Third Northamptonshire Regiment. He was transferred to the Royal Engineers on September 2 and was killed in action on the following day. He was 36 years old.

The British cruiser Newcastle, under command of Captain R. Stapleton-Cotton, paid a visit to Yokohama on the evening of October 26 and, after taking aboard 1,000 tons of coal, steamed away again to resume her patrol of the Pacific.

War-time regulations forbade the issuance of any statement concerning her destination, or whence she had come.

SIPNAVALOK SHELLED

(Ostendische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, October 27.—Christiania reports from Vardoe that the radio station of Sipnavalok was again shelled by German submarines. During the first attack, five men of the crew of a Russian destroyer were wounded. In the afternoon, a Russian destroyer and an armed patrol boat were attacked by submarines, driven ashore and then destroyed by fire.

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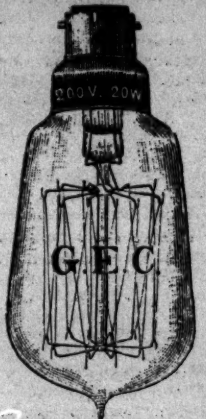
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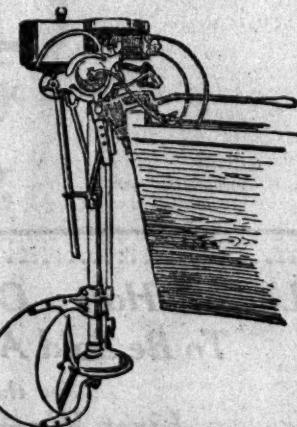
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rowboat, no matter whether
the stern be pointed or
squarecut. It is indisputably
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Says the Committee on Infant
and Invalid Diet of the Medical
Missionary Association of China



The review itself, the maneuvers

WOMAN'S CLUB HEARS TALK ABOUT POTTERY

Dr. J. B. Fearn Gives Interesting Lecture on Ceramics Of Early Days

Dr. J. B. Fearn delivered an interesting lecture at the Palace Hotel yesterday afternoon before the American Woman's Club on Chinese porcelains. This talk was the first of a series which have been arranged by the club on the arts and crafts of the Orient.

Excerpts from Dr. Fearn's talk follow: "The fact that the subject of pottery is so linked with the history of the Chinese people is becoming more and more evident with the passing of the days, when the customs of the ancient days are being revealed to us through the medium of accidental finds of peasant and excavator—especially along the line of march of the pilgrim band from Chaldea, following the course of the Yellow River are these treasures being reclaimed from the past. These relics for many centuries have been buried beneath the yellow silt of this unstable river which the Chinese claim has its origin in the Sea of Stars.

"Occasionally the mere breaking up of the earth for irrigation or farming has brought to light precious treasures of great antiquity. For example, those sepulchral bas-reliefs of the Han Dynasty (221 B.C.) which were unearthed in the seventeenth century in the province of Shantung, and the complete set of bronze sacrificial vessels of the Chow Dynasty discovered in Hsianfu in 1902.

"Today for geriatric reasons the Chinese are averse to disturbing the soil with intent to find, but the morrow is coming when the mists and shadows of tradition shall be swept away and the light of truth thrown upon the history of a people who claim a mythological origin of fabulous antiquity, beginning with the first man, Pan Ku, who it is said emerged from chaos as the embryo of an all-productive cosmic egg. During this, the earliest and the 'nest having' period, when history tells us this people lived in trees, no mention is made of utensils of any sort, but with the advent of the Sul Yen or Fire Producers, who discovered the process of producing fire by the friction of wood, popular conjecture suggests the use of sun dried and stone bowls, rough hewn and shallow. The Chinese were tillers of the soil and the possession of grain and the knowledge of the use of fire resulted in the production of great and beautiful things have come.

"The term pottery in its widest sense includes every production of stilet art, comprising all kinds of earthen and stone ware as well as porcelain. The general Chinese word for pottery is 't'ao, meaning kiln. Undoubtedly porcelain was invented in China. In Persia, where Chinese porcelain has been imitated for centuries, it is commonly called Chini. The word porcelain came from the resemblance to the curved and polished surface of the cowrie shell, or the shining rounded back of the porcellana—little hog—which accounts for the fact that to this day china ware is occasionally spoken of in Scotland as 'pigs'."

The speaker then dealt with the history of ceramic arts, discoveries of the past and the possibilities of future discoveries and their effect upon the known world's history.

Mr. J. E. Melchior, owner of one of the most valuable collections of rare potteries in China, exhibited the choicest of his collection and delivered an interesting lecture concerning their known history.

Tea was served amidst a setting of Halloween decorations.

China Firm Against Japan's New Claims

No Result When Hayashi Demands Control of Manchuria Police Stations

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press. Peking, October 31.—Nothing definite resulted at the conference which took place yesterday between Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister and Hsia Yi-ting, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Chinese are holding out firmly with reference to the demands for the establishment of police stations and the employment of military instructors.

Hayashi Makes Claims. Ostasiatische Lloyd.

Peking, October 30.—Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Peking and Hsia Yi-ting, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, met yesterday in the Waichiaopu, to discuss the Chengchiang incident. Baron Hayashi made claims with regard to policing rights in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia and to the engagement of Japanese instructors for the whole of China. The discussion ended again without result.

Ras Mikhael is Made Prisoner in Abyssinia

Army Of Deposed Emperor's Uncle Routed In Big Engagement

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 30.—A telegram from the British Minister in Abyssinia announces that a big battle, twenty-five miles from Adis Abeba, has resulted in a complete victory for the Government. Ras Mikhael, the uncle of the ex-Emperor, Ledy Jesu, was taken prisoner.

Ledy Jesu is believed to be among the tribes on the Somali-Abyssinian frontier.

SOCIALIST LEADERS ARE ARRESTED IN GERMANY

Reichstag Debate Disclosed Preventive Policy By Detention of Suspects

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, October 30.—Startling disclosures were made in the course of the debate in the Reichstag on preventive arrests. It was stated that 424 persons are at present incarcerated, of whom 189 are merely suspected of a plot, while in 1,003 cases, the persons are restricted to their residences by the military authorities, who, in the exercise of their arbitrary powers, are subjecting the persons arrested to various forms of mental torture and hardships.

The persons arrested include Rosa Luxemburg, the well-known Socialist leader, whose influence is feared and also girls of 17, high diplomatists who have represented Germany abroad and Socialist members of the Reichstag.

It was alleged that the weapon of preventive arrests is being employed against persons whose political views are objectionable to the authorities. Dr. von Helldorf defended the system.

Excitement was caused when an Alsatian Deputy, Dr. Haus, declared that over 1,000 Alsations have been prevented from leaving the majority not knowing why. An ex-barmaid, who said that she was the agent of the Pan-German Union, claimed to have denounced 123.

Speakers belonging to the Center, Socialist, Progressive and Polish Parties expressed their indignation at the ruthless methods employed by the authorities. Dr. von Helldorf attempted to appease them, promised a thorough investigation and adopted a motion of the National Liberal Party to refer the Bill regarding preventive arrest to a committee.

Berlin, October 29.—The disclosures made in the Reichstag aroused the indignation of practically the whole of the members. The Socialist Press is particularly bitter. It says that Dr. von Helldorf was obviously nervous when he attempted to meet the charges made.

The Liberal newspaper Voessische Zeitung declares that Dr. von Helldorf's reception will show him that his attitude is little approved.

TERAUCHI DOFFS UNIFORM

Count Decides To Enter Diet In Civilian Clothes

Tokio, October 27.—Not only was Count Terauchi a militarist, said his opponents, but he kept you mindful of the fact by appearing in his uniform, with a sabre at his side. Regardless of whether this criticism was the cause, the Premier has agreed not to wear his army clothes when he appears in the Diet, which is to be in session soon. This was the announcement made yesterday by a member of the House of Peers.

Many persons have showed their disapproval of the Premier's military garb. Some of the Japanese papers are still declaring that he should dress in civilian clothes. It has been charged that if he always appears as a soldier the impression will gain ground that his administration is of a war-like character.

GEN. HWANG HSING DIES AFTER A BRIEF ILLNESS

Famous Revolutionary, Recently Back from Exile, Succumbs in Shanghai

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Bukharest, October 30.—An official communique reports: In Jial Valley, our pursuit continues. We have taken 312 more prisoners and four machine-guns. We repulsed two attacks made by the enemy north of Azura, near the Predal Pass and six miles within Rumania.

We advanced a little on our left wing, in the region of Dragocelave. There was no change elsewhere. London, October 31.—An official communique issued in Vienna admits that the Rumanians have driven back the Austrian forces some miles south-west of Szurdok Pass.

Peking, October 28.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated October 27, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: On the western frontier of Moldavia, the Rumanians slightly advanced and captured the village of Rojan, ten miles north-west of Okna and the height of Piatra-Rotkul, ten miles south-west of Okna. On the frontier of northern Wallachia, the Rumanians, having checked the enemy's offensive, are consolidating themselves in their positions. Desperate fighting continues on both banks of the River Jin.

In the Dobruja, the enemy are continuing to attack along the whole front. Our troops and the Rumanians are withstanding, fighting north of the line Gura-vo-Gershevo-Kazipkol.

Mrs. Bramson Reveals Prison-Camp Horrors

Says Russians And British Are Dying Less From Illness Than Utter Misery

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, October 29.—The Danish writer, Madame Bramson, has published some painful revelations concerning the prison-camp at Gusrow, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, where British and Russian prisoners suffering from consumption are slowly dying, less from illness than from utter misery.

Advantage to Serbs North of Delo Velo

German Aeroplane Felled; British Raid Positions At Crete de Tentes

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, October 30.—A French official despatch from Salonica reports: The Serbians, supported by French artillery, gained some advantage north of Delo Velo, in bitter fighting, which continues with obstinate violence on both sides. There was a violent artillery action in the region of the Czerna and on our left wing. A German aeroplane was brought down in our lines.

London, October 30.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports: We raided the enemy's position at Crete de Tentes, north-east of Makukovo and inflicted considerable loss on the Teutons and Bulgars.

Enemy aeroplanes were brought down north of Lake Doiran. Our aeroplanes bombed a transport-park west of Demir-Hissar, with excellent results.

Communications Bank Notes to Be Accepted

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press. Peking, October 31.—The Ministry of Communications has ordered the acceptance of Bank of Communications notes on the Kin-Han and Peking-Suiyuan railways, without reference to the locality.

Desperate Fighting On Banks of River Jin

Rumanians and Russians Give Little Ground In Dobruja Campaign

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Sports Correspondence

Holds That American Crew Won Sports Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—In today's issue of your esteemed paper, referring to the International eight-oared race in your account of the recent regatta at Henli, you state that "the judges recorded their decision in favor of the Scottish squad." I wish to take exception to the use of the word "Judges" (PLURAL).

There were two judges present, Brodie Clarke, Esquire, and the present writer. We absolutely disagreed as to the result of this race. After the race was rowed the Shanghai Rowing Club Committee ruled that Mr. Clarke, the judge who fired the finishing-gun, was to have the sole voice in determining the winner, hence the result as published. The practice in America, and it seems a reasonable one, is to have three judges to each race, a majority vote deciding disputes.

The wide diversity in opinion among the spectators as to the real winner of the race is accounted for by the fact that, owing to inadequate marking, not one in ten knew the true position of the finish line as determined before the regatta began. Judging on a line at right-angles across the water, the Scots were ahead; judging on a line slightly down the course, as laid off, gave the race to the American crew. I compliment the Scottish crew on their magnificent finish, but I am honestly of the opinion that they lost the race. It is unfortunate that there should be any cloud on such a splendid contest as this was. Those in charge should make very sure that conditions leading to such confusion do not obtain at future regattas.

Very truly yours,

G. F. ASHLEY.

Shanghai, October 31, '16.



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The China Press

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Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Drizzling rain; weather improving
probably tomorrow. Regular mon-
soon to the south of Shanghai.
Variable breezes further north.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 1, 1916

Commerce and Peace

(Christian Science Monitor)

IF the people who concentrate their dislike on the horrors of war in contradiction to the peaceful arts of commerce would examine the question a little more deeply, they might be astonished at the close connection the one has always had with the other. As a matter of fact an enormous mass of the wars of the world have been caused by religion or by commerce, the two subjects which are commonly and thoughtlessly represented as the most peace inspiring in the world. What, on the one hand, does anybody suppose that the Thirty Years War or the hideous fight between Spain and the Netherlands took place about, except religion? What, on the other hand, does anybody imagine that the prolonged struggle between Spain and England was about except the right to trade on the Spanish Main? Or what does anybody think France and England were fighting about, in India and America, except the right to build factories on the Coromandel Coast or trading stations on the Great Lakes? The making of muskets, in London, was just as peaceful an occupation as the mining of silver in Potosi, and it was not carried on by forced labor, just as the making of bayonets, at Bayonne, was just as respectable a trade as the hammering of brass at Benares, and carried out under probably more humane conditions. But the London muskets were manufactured in order to gain the right for British ships to sail "Westward Ho," just as the bayonets of Bayonne were forged to claim the right of France to a share in the Benares market. The simple fact is that if it had not been for the silver mines of the Andes or the exports of Hindustan, there would have been comparatively little incitement to the armors of London or the smiths of Bayonne to produce their wares. Countries have never gone to war with one another for the protection of landscapes, but commonly to spoil landscapes, and more particularly to force each other to believe something they did not desire to believe, in the name of religion, or to exclude each other from the right of free trade with someone else.

Even when commerce is at peace outwardly it is commonly in a condition of internal war. The great so-called law of competition demands the effort of business to crush business, and combination to struggle with combination, and so this travesty of Principle goes on throughout the commercial orbit. Capital fights labor, with the result that in individual business masters and men carry on a sort of "Hundred Years War." It is usual to describe this as a healthy condition of things, and to say that it shows the vitality of industry. What it really shows is the extraordinary absence of Principle in pure commerce as in pure war, so that anybody who is taking any notice of what is occurring in the world must often be led to wonder how much of human passion is generated in the "peaceful realm" of commerce.

At the present moment, in the United States, capital and labor are engaged, like a couple of Roman wrestlers, in watching for an opportunity to get their grip upon one another, in order that the fall may be in their own favor. The threatened railway strike avoided by the eight-hour bill, the actual strike amongst the transit workers in New York, are merely the latest evidences of this feeling, and if these reverberations are not heard on the continent of Europe, their cessation is simply owing to the fact that they have given place to thunders of a more serious description.

At this moment the action of Congress, in passing the retaliation measure, creates a position which, if not most carefully handled, will precipitate an external commercial war. There is nothing whatever to be gained by pretending that the position in which the United States

and the Allied Nations stand toward one another is not a serious one. The retaliation measures which have been taken by a Democratic Congress, without opposition from Republican congressmen and senators, and with the expressed approval at any rate of certain leading Republican financiers, have brought matters more or less to a crisis. It is immaterial, for the present purpose, who is right and who is wrong, how much blame is to be attributed to one side, or how much to another. The fact remains that the government of the United States has made certain demands, and backed these demands by certain preparations which have been regarded, on the other side of the Atlantic, as threats. The quarrel, in some quarters, seems to have been regarded as one between the United States and the United Kingdom, but this is an entire and a serious misconception. The British fleet, whose actions mainly have been questioned, in Congress, is only the mandatory of the allied trade council in Paris. It is carrying out the decisions deliberately agreed upon there, and in any disputes which may arise from those decisions, the whole of the Allied Nations will be involved.

Now it is held by the government of the United States and by Congress that the action of the British fleet in seizing the mails, and of the censors, who, be it said, are French as well as English, in their treatment of those mails, is an infringement of international law, and that so are certain other phases of the blockade. This was precisely the attitude taken by the British government during the war of the North and South, but it was repudiated by the operatives of Lancashire on the ground that they would rather starve than take advantage of an international law which would cause the failure of what they considered the right in the struggle for the abolition of slavery. The Federal government in these days set up the theory of the continuous voyage, and strained it, it is frankly admitted today, the letter of international law to its limit. It may be that the Allied governments are following in the steps of the Federal government today, and that they are straining the international law to its limit. But, whilst not admitting this they maintain that their action is compelled by the infringement of international law caused by the submarine warfare, which submarine warfare was put into action before the blockade was instituted. The main effect of the submarine warfare has been a serious loss of shipping. This has necessitated a certain circumscription of the world's traffic, and as a consequence of this shortage of tonnage the British shippers claim the right to give preference to those firms which are friendly to the Alliance. In the same way a great deal has been said about the efforts of British trade firms to get the better of their rivals from the United States in Russia. But, as has been pointed out by more than one citizen of the United States, it is perfectly natural that Russia should give a preference to the traders of a country which has come to stand shoulder to shoulder with her in the war, over those who have remained neutral. Again it is the contention of the Allied governments that it has yet to be shown that in these matters of foreign trade, the opening of the mails has been used unfairly to the discomfort of American trade; and they have pointed out, that of the specific instances which have been put forward in proof of this accusation, not one so far has been sustained. Indeed, in certain instances advanced as test cases, the Allied governments have shown that the contracts of their subjects had been obtained before the opening of the mails was embarked upon.

So the matter stands today. The United States government insisting that the detention of mails, the institution of the blacklist, and certain other phases of the blockade are infringements of international law; whilst the Allied powers put forth the defense outlined above. All this would not be deeply serious if it were not for the passage of the retaliation measures, placing it in the hands of the government of the United States to use the forces of the republic to prevent the clearance of Allied ships from ports of the United States. Such an act would, of course, be an act of war, and could only be engaged in with the full perception of its being so. It would, in any case, embitter the relations of the United States with the Allied countries now, and embitter them perhaps still more after the peace, and it would be met, there seems to be no reason to doubt, at all events by retaliation on the part of the Allies, in withdrawing their ships, cargoes, if necessary, from the ports of the United States. Nobody needs to be a diplomatist to know exactly what all this would mean, and it is all the result of commercial competition. Yet the world still talks of the peaceful mission of commerce.

A Colonel Of The Irish Brigade

By Captain Stephen Gwynn, M. P.
(Daily Mail)

I left Pirmoy last September with one of our Irish brigades. A year later, almost to the very day, chance brought me to Pirmoy again, and there at the station were posters of a great English paper saying "Bravo, the Irish Brigade."

On that day, when the word to advance was given, our battalion of the Connaught Rangers were where they had earned the right to be, in the foremost line; and the man who gave the word was the man who had made them what they were: worthy inheritors of a famous name. First out of the trench, and waving them on, Colonel John Lennox-Conyngham saw them launched, and he saw no more: a bullet took him in the forehead. I do not know what finer thing could have been desired for him. His work was accomplished. The battalion he had trained led the rush which swept through Guillemont that day, and on the next, captured, Ginchy.

He was never in doubt as to how they would acquire themselves. To us officers he said things in private which would sound a little arrogant if I quoted them—and yet they have been made good. Even from the last day that I was with the regiment, somewhere at the end of May, there comes up to me the look of him and the sound of his voice, as he inspected the companies just out of the trenches. I was apologising for some lack of smartness. "Yes, of course," he said. "Turn them out again when they have had dinner. But, after all, don't the men themselves look splendid after eighteen days of it?" The men—the men—it was always the men with him: it had to be with us also. That was at the root of the process by which a first-rate professional soldier taught willing amateurs how to train troops.

It was the more difficult in our case because three or four of us junior officers were nearly of his own age—he was fifty-five—and would in ordinary life have met him on an entire equality. I was the nearest to him in age, yet I was never in my life so much in awe of any man; I never valued praise so much from any, and was never so unrepentant under reproof. And reproof was never spared if there was negligence. But no professional was ever more tolerant of the amateur or more appreciative of his difficulties. "I am asking men with six months' experience to take complete charge of a company, when in the Regular Army they would not have been allowed to handle it for ten minutes on parade." That, in effect, he said to me over and over again.

Want of knowledge, want of skill, were readily excused, but want of thoroughness, neglect of orders, above all, lack of consideration for the men, met with no mercy, and he had the talent for chastisement. Nothing could be less like the peppery colonel of tradition than his icy dignity. Of course, there could be explosions with him, but their rarity made them appalling.

Once, I remember, we were practising ceremonial parade past him when suddenly he set his horse to the gallop and rode straight at one of the advancing companies, almost trampling down a man whom his eye had detected chewing tobacco and spitting. Words came then in a torrent of passion, but in a moment he was back to normal. "We have to begin the whole thing again," he said, "and all for one man. The rest were very good."

But this was wholly exceptional; rebuke meant little more than contact with a grave and menacing presence. Once a defaulter who came out white and shaken from the orderly room was questioned, "An' what did he say to you?" The lad stammered, hesitated, and then found words. "Oh—! when he looks up at you from behind them glasses." That was all. The punishment was far less than the manner of inflicting it. Yet with the men he never used sarcasm; that weapon was kept for us.

Almost my first experience of our company was returning from a very unsuccessful night operation, cold and dripping, to be confronted by the announcement that we must see the men provided with cocoa before we showed ourselves in mess. While we stood in a rather grumbling group outside the messroom door a voice, charged with contempt, reached us through the darkness: "I should have thought the cook-house was the proper place to see if cocoa was being got ready." And away we went to the cook-house with our tails between our legs; but my heart rejoiced, for I was just out of the ranks, and I knew this was

the way things ought to be done and were not always done.

I do not remember any collective reprimand or disapproval; but I remember many days in France when the company commanders were brought together because some compliment had been paid to him, and he could not be content till, with a frank generosity, he had passed it on to his officers. "It is you who have done it," he said. He was right too. We did the work and no men were ever less interfered with; but we did it as we had been taught to do it and because we were kept up to it at every point.

There was another side of him that came out, though sparingly, in the comradeship of our mess—a rare quality of charm. I found it myself most in his occasional talk of men and things—above all, of Ireland. I have known no better Irishman than this son of an Ulster house whose kindred were deep in the Ulster Covenant. I left the regiment with his full sympathy and assent to try and help in some settlement at home, and when that settlement failed no-one, I think, regretted it more than he. But the mess in general, and the subalterns in particular, valued most those moments which showed us glimpses of an infectious gaiety that belonged to less responsible days.

Of all the mourners at his burial there can have been none so deep in grief as the veterans of the old Army, for none else knew him so well. When they came out to us in drafts from home there was none of them he did not know and welcome.

"Yes, sir, I saw the colonel," said one of these old warriors to me when he joined my company. "And glad I was to see him, for I'm twenty years in the Army and I know there is few like him." More than once after that I saw little conferences between this sort of Mulvaney and my commanding officer, and from one the colonel came over to me smiling. "I'm pleased with myself," he said. "C—has just said to me, 'I'm beginning to like this battalion of yours better.'"

For his outward appearance, if words can give the impression of something extraordinarily tall, thin and upright, yet without stiffness and with an easy poise, that was he. Always point-device, he seemed to have been born in uniform. Horseback became him, but I remember him best on foot, and for his most characteristic movement I recall the grave dignity of his salute as he rendered it to some general officer. For the regiment what had most vitality was his voice; it carried like a trumpet and had beauty as well as power. I should not be surprised if through all the din of that fierce hour the battalion heard it down the assembly trench when he raised it for the last time to launch the charge on Guillemont.

Rural Paragraphs

Grateful North Carolina Editor
(From the Milton News)

Mr. W. D. Fullington of Blanch, R. 2, came to Milton bright and early Monday morning, brought along a "nice mess" of big, new sweet potatoes taken from a big patch of these delicious tubers, which he is raising to stave off hard times, and the samples he brought were delightfully used to fill out the sharp corners of the editor until the family "hardly knowned him" when he rolled up on his feet from the dinner table—the main idea being to keep the editor happy, fat and sassy.

Kansas Editor Moralises

From the Great Bend Tribune
Whenever a town girl gets too proud to marry a man with 100 acres of land and twenty red pigs just because he can't tell the tango from a shoe gin rickey you can set it down as a fact that she will either die an old maid or marry a \$6 a week clerk with a head full of ozone and only one change of holeproofs. We would rather see her hooked up with some fellow who wears 49 cent overalls and knows when to hit the top of the market than to be yoked to some Cuthbert who plays the mandolin, smokes Turkish cigarettes and lives off his father's pension. Still, there's no accounting for tastes. That's why they are establishing courts of domestic relations here and there.

Paying Up Old Debts

From the St. Joseph Missouriian
A piece of hardback which he shared with an ill comrade during the civil war brought Fred Wenz a dressed spring chicken in return the other day. Mr. Wenz and a fellow trooper were taken prisoner and were given no food by their captor. Food gave out, but Mr. Wenz had eaten sparingly of the supply he had when taken. After fifty years he was repaid for his kindness.

Some War Fruits

(E. T. Good in The Daily Mail)

In the last thirty years before the war Germany's agricultural workers increased by very nearly 2,000,000 while ours decreased by a quarter of a million. Germany increased her textile workers by 200,000; ours increased by only 55,000. She increased her metal workers—iron, steel and engineering—by more than 1,500,000 against our increase of 500,000. She increased her miners by 1,000,000 against our 500,000; her building workers by 1,000,000 against our 500,000, and so on in practically every branch of industry.

Germany increased her production of iron, for instance, from 3,000,000 tons a year to very nearly 20,000,000, while we increased ours only from 3,000,000 tons a year to 9,000,000 tons.

On the eve of the war the Germans were making steel at the rate of 8,000,000 tons a year against our 3,000,000 tons.

In only fifteen years Germany, mainly by virtue of her subsidised and bounty-fed dumping policy, increased her exports of iron and steel products from less than 1,000,000 tons a year to more than 6,000,000 tons; we increased ours only from 3,500,000 tons to 5,000,000 tons.

In spite of our superior shipping facilities and our possession of vast colonies and dependencies, the Germans beat us in iron, steel, and engineering exports. By almost every test that could be applied, the Germans were beating, or had already beaten us.

And it is worth while remarking that much of Germany's progress was made at our expense and was due to us folly. We not only gave the Germans, as we gave other nations, a free market for ordinary trading, but we also allowed them to cut into and undermine our industries by subsidised dumping—the worst form of commercial "blacklegging" the world has ever seen. We filled our shops with German "blackleg" goods while our own willing workers, lacking employment, emigrated or starved. We put German bounty-fed steel rails in our streets while our own unemployed steel workers hungered. Not satisfied with placing our industries at the mercy of the German syndicates, we exposed our Imperial status to German designs.

Menaced At All Points

We cut down our naval expenditure—already the smallest in the world relatively to our commerce and "Imperial responsibilities"—and thus encouraged the Germans to try to overtake us in sea-power. In at least one year, 1908, we only launched 49,000 tons of new fighting ships against Germany's 87,000 tons. To a Little Army we were prepared to add a Little Navy, in spite of Germany's huge preparations, both military and naval.

Steeped in sport, intoxicated with frivolity, blinded with luxuries—mostly the fruits of the labors of former generations—and immersed in pettifoggery party politics manufactured by a horde of place-hunting lawyers, we were allowing ourselves to be beaten and blacklegged and blood-sucked by the Huns. The Germans could come to no other conclusion than that we were a nation of fools. They were justified in judging us, a democratic people, by the politicians we elected to govern us.

While the Germans filched our trade and robbed our workers, blacklegged our manufacturers and tried to monopolise our supplies of materials, our glib-tongued lawyer-politicians discussed things that did not matter. The Government appointed multitudes of bureaucrats to inspect and regulate us from cradle to grave, but made not the slightest effort to protect our trades and industries against the most insidious forms of German competition. Our manufacturers were too stupid to organise to meet the highly co-operative trading methods of the Huns. Our workmen lost 100,000,000 separate working days in ten years, while the Germans were picking the plums of the world's business.

Within another ten years our position would have been almost hopeless. Now, just in the nick of time, we have been brought back to something like our real senses—though there is still some doubt about our politicians. The old British spirit has not been dead, it appears, but only sleeping, or drugged. Our young men have rallied to the old flag splendidly, in spite of the muddles of the politicians.

Although we appeared long ago to have ceased to be a military race, although we had little practical experience of war, although we were not really seriously threatened with invasion and had been taught to rely upon our Navy, although this was practically a Continental war in which we could hardly expect our working classes to feel a vital stake, although our Government of lawyers offered no

more than ordinary peacetime soldiers' pay while awarding extraordinary wages to miners and others, and although the War Office was utterly unprepared to deal with recruiting on a large scale and did much to discourage it, our young men offered themselves by the million. And they came forward in the largest numbers when reports from the front were the blackest. Magnificent is the only word that fits the spectacle. In spite of all the class legislation of recent years, all the Socialist and Syndicalist agitators, and all the false doctrines of the politicians, we have shown a marvellous national unity and a wonderful fighting spirit when put to the supreme test of a gigantic war conducted with all the mechanical and scientific devilry that a nation of fiends could devise.

A New Britain

We have only to continue this new-found unity after the war in order to secure the great prize of the war—a new Britain. We are going to work as a nation for the common good as we are fighting as a nation. We are going to protect and organise our industries and show the world that we can work and produce and trade as well as we can fight.

The women are going to help us in the commercial campaign as they are helping in the military campaign. Our trade unions are going to adopt a more enlightened policy. Capital and labor are going to co-operate. Manufacturers and shippers are going to organise. The State is going to protect and encourage industry. We are going to enter into preferential arrangements with our Allies and Dominions; we are going to produce wealth on an unprecedented scale; we are going to beat Germany in the world's markets and take that share

of the world's trade to which we are entitled by virtue of our resources, our skill, and our unique shipping facilities, and we are thus going to provide ample employment for all our workers, male and female. It is not going to be necessary for willing workers to emigrate in the future. We are taking a new lease of life. We are going to be a new nation, a new Britain—the center of a prouder, stronger, more closely knit Empire—thanks to the madness of our greatest rivals, the Germans!

Inklings

By Wex Jones

Force of habit: Sending a picture postal of the jail you are in, and writing on it "Wish you were here."

The price of cheese has advanced. Especially in the prize ring.

They are always pretty—
A penny. — fair. — Polly.
Murderesses.

Bicycles more popular in Detroit—
Headline.
Progressing from the small cars.

Famous dead ones:
— as a doornail. — head.
Cook Robin. — Sea. Villa.

One of the British armored "tanks" is named Creme de Menthe. Still, it's more of a chaser than a drink.

The price of matches is going up. Phosphorus, marital and boxing.



Patrick's Golf Clubs & Bags.

AGENTS:
Boyes, Bassett & Co.
SHANGHAI

IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing about you feel "out-of-sort" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9/6 (36 pills) 1/13d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

The Shanghai Stores Co.

Gentlemen's Outfitters.
21 NANKING ROAD

have this week received new consignments of

NEW SEASON'S GOODS

in everything appertaining to

MEN'S WEAR

INCLUDING:—ALL WOOL COAT SWEATERS,
with and without collar, in various assorted shades.

NEW STYLISH NECKWEAR

Four-in-Hand and Batwing Bow Ties.

DENT'S GLOVES

In Cape Leather, Oak Pique, Chamois, Etc.

OVERSEAS CLUB CIGARS

High Life, Reina Victoria, Estrellas,
Perfectos, Excellentes, Londres.

All banded with the Overseas Club badge.

The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 NANKING ROAD

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Drawing Instruments,
Tracing Cloth, Protractors,
Engineers' Scales,
Theodolites, Levels, etc.

Repairs of Instruments a Speciality

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The Swiss House.

Telephone 218.

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Washable

"Synoleo" Color Wash

An Oil Paint thinned with Water
applied like Distemper and drying as hard
as Cement.

Gives Flat Enamel Results at Distemper
Cost.

Specified by all the leading Architects.
Further Particulars and
Book of Colours stocked in Shanghai
from

Branch House of Actual Manufacturers
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd

2A Kiukiang
Road.

'Phone 2010



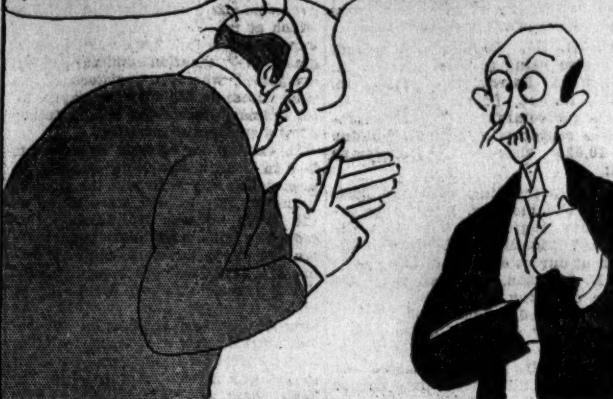
What's The Use?

By T. E. Powers

NOW, HERE'S THE WAY WE'LL DO IT—SAY YOU TAKE
\$10,000 OF THE STOCK OF THE SPONGE DREDGING
CO. AND TURN THEM INTO THE SUN SHINE DESTRUCTION
COMPANY
DO YOU WISH TO PAY NOW?
VERY WELL!



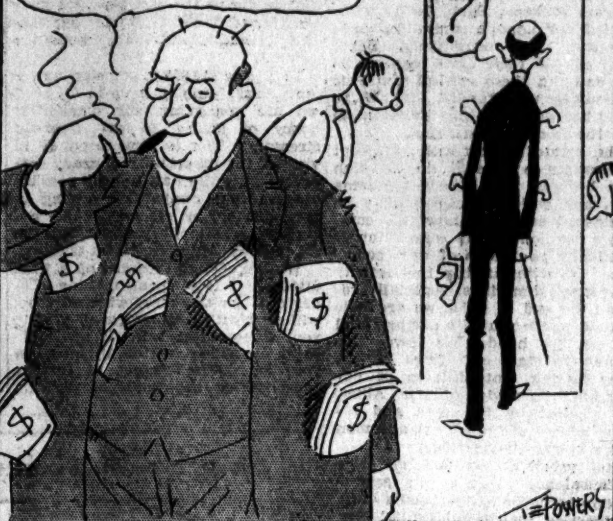
NOW, IF THE SUNSHINE DREDGING CO GETS BITTEN
BY A SHARK ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS TO TAKE
THE NOTES OF THE DESTRUCTION COMPANY
AND SELL THEM BACK TO YOU FOR \$15,000, SEE!
DO YOU FOLLOW ME—THIS GIVES US A SURPLUS
TO WORK ON



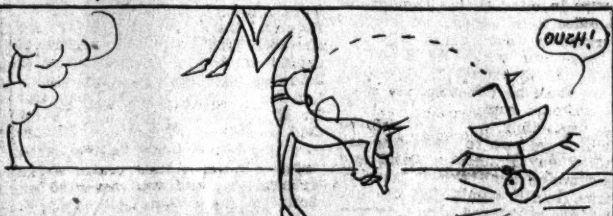
NOW THEN, WHEN YOU PAY THE OTHER \$20,000
TO THE DESTRUCTION CO. FOR STOCK THEN YOU PAY
\$20,000 MORE FOR THE COMPANY'S STOCK
CERTIFICATE—YOU SEE THE
PRINTING IS INCLUDED
IN THE \$40,000,
DO I MAKE IT
CLEAR TO YOU?



THERE SHOULD BE MORE
BUSINESS COLLEGES



JOY and GLOOM



prey of villains, and the despair of
good men, for it makes them elope
with glib-tongued Lethargies, and
scorn the honest wooers who offer
them a dumb devotion.

As long as a man will make love
to a woman she will adore him, no
matter how he treats her. As long as
a husband will call his wife pet names,
and tell her that she is the most beau-
tiful and wonderful creature on earth,
she will take boarders to support him,
and work her fingers to the bone while
he loafs, and still consider that she
drew the capital prize in matrimony.

But a man may worship every hair
in his wife's head. He may be as
faithful as Jacob, as domestic as a
house cat; he may work himself to
death to indulge her every whim and
caprice, and yet if he doesn't pay her
compliments, and tell her every morn-
ing in round, set terms that he adores
her and if he doesn't call her some fool
love name, she will doubt his affection,
and envy her sister who married the
hot air artist.

And considering that this is
woman's unalterable viewpoint, per-
haps it is cruel and inhuman treat-
ment for a man not to use endear-
ments in addressing his wife. "At any
rate it facilitates the running of the
domestic machinery to lubricate it
with plenty of soft soap. If it makes
a wife to be called "lovely dovey"
instead of Mary Ann, it's a mean-
spirited husband who doesn't gratify
the precious darling little pet."

Sayings of the Famous

Sir William Osler—"There is no
man, however acute his brain, who
does not need what is called a
quingennial 'brain dusting'."

Countess of Warwick—"If the
White Man's burden is to be borne
there must be sufficient white men
to bear it."

Father Bernard Vaughan—"You
cannot make terms with an enemy
who has no respect for his own
word of honor."



This is the
Victrola XVI, \$200
Victrola XVI, Electric, \$250

Victrola

—the entertainer
for all occasions

No matter who your guests
may be, or what kind of music
they prefer, you can always enter-
tain them to perfection on the
Victrola.

Nothing could be easier to pro-
vide, and at the same time nothing
could be more enjoyable.

Come in and see the
different styles of the
Victrola and Victrola (\$10
to \$400) and hear your fa-
vorite selections. Easy
terms to suit your conve-
nience if desired.

VICTOR AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Just arrived from America.

ZELDO

MARVELLOUS PSYCHIC CLAIR-
VOYANT AND MIND-READER

This marvellous man has surprised
the world with his powers of telling
the Past, Present and Future, which to
him are like an open book. No secret
is too deep for him to find out simply
by means of taking hold of the hand.
He locates all diseases and gives
good common-sense advice. If you
meet this gifted man once, you will
want to meet him often, as he has
been all over the world, and
guarantees entire satisfaction in
every detail. He gives advice on
Love, Marriage, Divorce and Specu-
lation. His charges are within the
reach of all.

Consult ZELDO, the Man of Mystery,
Savoy Hotel, Room 25: Hours
9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

You can get a ready
supply of

Hot Water At Any Time

by using a

Gas Water Heater

which can be hired
from the

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

For particulars apply to

Engineer's Office
5 Thibet Road.

or Showroom
29 Nanking Road.

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Strange Psychology of Married Couples as to Pet Names

By Dorothy Dix

MUST a man call
his wife pet
names even if he
feels like beating
her?
Is it the solemn
and sacred duty of
a husband to ad-
dress the partner
of his bosom as
"my little ducky
daddy," or "my
precious tootsy-
wootsy," and if he
fails to do so has
the lady just cause
for divorce?



This is an interesting domestic
problem that is about to be solved by
law, for the Supreme Court has been
asked to decide whether it is cruelty
for the husband to fail to address his
wife in terms of endearment.
The point in question has arisen in
the case of a woman who is suing
her husband for divorce on the ground
of cruel and inhuman treatment,
which has broken her heart and
wrecked her life, the said cruel and
inhuman treatment consisting prin-
cipally in the fact that he never used
any terms of endearment to her, and
only called her "dear" once in two
years. And that was before people
To the outsider this seems a trifling

reason for breaking the holy bonds of
wedlock. It makes a sensitive person
wonder why a woman should wish to
be called pet names by a husband who
does not desire to pet her, since
spontaneity is the soul of such
matters.
Cold love-talk is the clanniest
thing in the world, and for a husband
to still call his wife "kitten" after he
has come to look upon her as an old
cat whose claws he is afraid of, is
not only a travesty on affection, but an
insult as well.
Also in this particular case one has
a certain admiration for the honest
husband who refused to be hypocritical
enough to call his wife "dear" when
he was thinking something else about
her that began with a big, big D.

you'd never say a thing like that to
me."
Or, perhaps, the husband says,
"Angel face, that hat makes you look
about a million years old in the shade.
I would think at your age you'd have
enough sense to get things that suited
a fat, old woman, instead of trying to
dress like a debutante," or the wife
says, "Idiot of my soul, don't tell me
you haven't been drinking. I can
smell your breath. You can't fool me
—you've been wasting the money that
I need for parlor curtains on a lot of
your bum friends," and so on ad
infinitum.
Such ludicrous scenes where, in
family fights, terms of deathless
endearment and body blows rain thick
and fast are so common that they
have not only taken the gilt off the
fingerbread that married couples have
handed to each other, but they have
made us suspicious of it.
Experience has shown us that, as a
general thing, the married couple that
spon the most in public, scrap the
most in private, and that the husbands
and wives who are "darlings," and
"dearies," and "sweeties" in company
are generally called by a shorter and
uglier name at home.
Real love, real tenderness, the affec-
tion that endures is like good wine.
It needs no brand to advertise it.
But there's one pathetic aspect to
the case of the wife who considers
that her husband has inflicted cruel
and inhuman treatment upon her by
not calling her "dear." It illustrates
once again the strange warp in the
feminine psychology that makes
women put more stress on words than
they do on deeds.
This causes them to be the eternal

Keep your baby healthy and contented



Mothers, you owe it to yourself and baby to consider
the many advantages of using a brand of milk that has raised
thousands of children.

USE BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

You will need nothing extra but hot water, and your
baby's food is complete.



Connell Bros. Company
AGENTS FOR CHINA

**INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYEING WORKS**
F 126 BUBBLING
WELL ROAD



Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Refracting
and
Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1923

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 31, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 75% = Tls. 1.32 @ 7.33 = \$1.80
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 73.125
Gold Bars: 973 touch...
Silver...
Copper Cash... 1815
Sovereigns:
Buying rate, @ 3-1/2% = Tls. 6.37
Exch. @ 73.3 = Mex. \$ 8.70
Peking Bar... Tls. 325
Native Interest... .09

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver... 32 1/2 d.
Bank rate of discount... 6%
Market rate of discount...
3 m-s... %
4 m-s... %
6 m-s... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s...
Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.30
Ex. N. Y. on London... \$ 47.65
Consols... \$

Exchange Closing Quotations
London... T.T. 3-1/4
India... Demand 3-1/2
Paris... Demand 436
New York... T.T. 74 1/4
Hongkong... T.T. 71 1/4
Japan... T.T. 68 1/2
Batavia... T.T. 179 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates
London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-1/2
London... 4 m-s. Dcy. 3-1/2
London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-3/4
London... 6 m-s. Dcy. 3-3/4
Paris... 4 m-s. 450
New York... 4 m-s. 76 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-CHANGE FOR OCTOBER
\$1 = Hk. Tls. 5.77
\$1 = Francs 4.83
\$1 = Marks 13.95
\$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.71
\$1 = Yen 1.63
\$1 = Rupees 2.60
\$1 = Rouble 2.56
\$1 = Mex. \$1.60
+ Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 31, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Shanghai Lands 6% debts. 1912 Tls. 97.00
New Eng. Tls. 13.75
Telephones Tls. 89.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.25
Oriental Cotton Tls. 44.00
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.60
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.35
Butes Tls. 1.90
Butes Tls. 1.85
Chemors Tls. 2.00
Dominions Tls. 15.00
Kamuntings Tls. 8.25
Kota Bahros Tls. 12.80
Samagagas Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.82 1/2
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.17 1/2
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.15
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.00
Shanghai Klabangs Tls. 1.20
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50 November
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.60 November

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, October 31, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Java Consolidated Tls. 22.75 cash
Consolidated Tls. 24.00 November
Kotas Tls. 18.00 November
Kotas Tls. 12.80 cash
Kotas Tls. 12.75 cash
Kelantan Tls. 1.00 cash
S. M. C. 1914 5 1/2% debts. Tls. 90.00 cash
Telephones Tls. 89.00 cash
Bukits Tls. 6.75 November
Consolidated Tls. 3.75 November
Direct
New Engineering Works Tls. 13.75 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.75 cash

COTTON MARKET

Reuters' Service
London, October 30.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:
Mid-American Spot... 10.82
October-November... 9.64
January-February... 9.70d.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 30 years.
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

N. China Insurance Co. Pay 27 1-2 Per Cent

Another successful year was reviewed at the thirteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the North China Insurance Company, Ltd., yesterday, when a final dividend of 15 per cent was declared, making 27 1/2 per cent for the year. A bonus of twenty per cent was voted to the staff.

Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh, president, there also being present Messrs. A. H. H. P. A. Fairchild, C. M. Bain, W. P. Lambie (directors), H. G. Simms (secretary) and other shareholders representing a total holding of 10,020 shares. The chairman said:

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, I wish to express our regret for the loss the company has sustained through the death of our esteemed colleague, Mr. Jas. N. Jameson, who was a director of the company since 1900.

He rendered valuable services to the company and his sound judgment will be sorely missed by his co-directors. Mr. Lambie accepted our invitation to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Jameson's death.

I have also to record our deep sense of loss through the death of Mr. W. K. Dalgliesh and of Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., both members of our London committee since 1894 and 1904 respectively. Being deprived of their rich experience especially in these critical times is particularly unfortunate. Mr. W. D. Little has accepted our invitation to join the London committee.

The printed report and statement of accounts to June 30, 1916, which have been in your hands for some time, and which I take it may be considered as read, show the company's position on the completion of practically two years of war conditions. Notwithstanding the activity of enemy submarines, especially towards the end of 1915, we are able to come before you with a substantial balance in hand. We owe this satisfactory state of affairs to the never ceasing watchfulness of our navy and the navy of our Allies, ably backed by the care and resourcefulness of the officers and men of the mercantile marine.

The principal feature of this year's balance sheet is the appropriation of a substantial sum as £25,000 for this purpose it must be borne in mind that, although our head office is in China, we are incorporated in the United Kingdom and have our registered office in London. It is probable, therefore, that we shall be taxed on the same basis as home companies.

The protection we have enjoyed and which we owe to those who are defending our Empire on land and sea is common to all British business concerns, but it would appear that companies registered in certain parts of the Empire outside of the United Kingdom and in Shanghai at the British Consulate-General are not privileged to share the burden of taxation on an equal basis with home companies. I think the general feeling among Britons in this part of the world is that the present system of only levying taxes where there is direct representation in the Imperial Parliament does not meet conditions ruling at the present time.

Protection from the military and

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—"

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

naval forces of our enemies is what we have primarily to pay for, and all Britons would I think desire to pay for this on an equal basis. I feel sure that the practical necessity of collecting every available pound to meet our country's enormous expenditure will overcome any constitutional difficulties which at present stand in the way of imposing the full measure of emergency war taxation on all British companies. Wherever registered. Besides excess profits duty our payments for ordinary income tax will in future show a substantial increase.

In valuing our sterling investments held in London, minimum prices have been done away with and the market prices on July 7, 1916, were taken as the basis of our valuation. Our securities have accordingly been written down to these figures out of working a/c. 1915. Our other securities in the aggregate stand in our books at prices ruling on June 30, 1916. As long as the rate of interest on Government bonds tends to increase we must expect further writing down in respect to pre-war investments in order to keep them in line with the new standard. It will be seen that our position is a very strong one.

Owing to the sharp rise in exchange during the past year, we have transferred Tals 60,000 to our exchange and investment fluctuation account.

In placing £10,000 of our sterling reserve fund, bringing it up to £190,000, we are continuing our established policy of adding to our financial strength. This is very essential in view of the uncertainty of trade conditions after the war and the possible appearance of competition arising from new quarters by reason of the accumulation of profits made during the war and which are free from taxation.

We are able to recommend a final dividend of 15 per cent, making 27 1/2 per cent for the year, which I trust will meet with your approval. While your directors consider it advisable to go cautiously in this direction, in view of the importance of further consolidating our financial position

Shanghai-Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd.

There was again a mild storm at the sixteenth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai-Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd., yesterday, when the directors' proposal to issue additional capital and develop a new portion of land they have acquired, the opposition as led by Mr. H. Robertson and Mr. H. W. Pilcher, but, on every point they brought up, the board had support from the shareholders in a majority of nearly three to one.

Finally, Mr. Robertson sought to show that the meeting was irregular, on the ground that it was held a day over the time allowed by statute, but Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, legal adviser, gave it as his opinion that there was nothing wrong and there the breeze terminated.

The meeting was held at the company's head office, 36 Peking Road. Mr. G. Grayrigg presided and the other directors present were Messrs. R. S. Kadoorie, R. N. Truman and S. Benjamin, also Messrs. H. P. Wilkinson (legal adviser), M. G. Beck (secretary).

You have all received the report of the meeting held on July 13, which was subsequently declared informal and no doubt has made yourselves familiar with what transpired at that meeting. Consequently, I take it you have no desire to hear the chairman's speech read over again and, with your permission, I will also take the report and accounts as read. I will now explain to you the reasons why the meeting had to be declared informal.

Three of the board were about to leave Shanghai, two for holidays, one for the F.M.S., which left only one member, insufficient for the purpose of signing documents. It was arranged, therefore, that one member should temporarily resign and the board, as empowered by the articles of association, co-opted a temporary member. Unfortunately, through an oversight, the co-opted member was not, at the time of meeting, a shareholder.

His name was in the index of the register, but reference to the register itself subsequently disclosed the fact that his holding had been transferred. This error was immediately rectified, but, as the voting at the meeting had been four to three, the fourth vote being given by the member I referred to, the meeting had to be declared informal.

I understand there is no opposition to the accounts themselves and it has been agreed upon, so as not to hamper the working of the company, that the accounts should be passed separately, leaving the report for a separate discussion. I have, therefore, pleasure in proposing the resolution, that the accounts, as printed and circulated in the annual report, be adopted.

This was seconded by Mr. Kadoorie and agreed to.

The chairman continued: I now take up the report. From the minutes of the informal meeting, as circulated, you will have gathered that that section of the report dealing with extensions. The board published its policy clearly, viz.: to gradually extend, as labor and other conditions permit, until the planted area of both estates should aggregate about 1,450 acres.

The three shareholders attending the meeting opposed any further development on the grounds:—(1) That the time was inopportune; (2) That rubber after the war might go down to 6d.; (3) That we could not raise the capital.

Now, gentlemen, as briefly as possible, I will put the board's point of view before you. On Chengai, we have 606 acres, with 54 acres in process, a total of 660 acres. On Goodheart, we have 392 acres planted, with 84 acres in process, a total of 476 acres. Neither estate is large enough to reach the point where the economy in administration and clearing cost of production can be effected.

to meet any new situation which may arise after the war, they consider that, in recommending this increased dividend, they are not departing from their conservative policy.

Turning now to the prospects for 1916, as forecasted in our last general meeting, marine disasters show a marked increase while fires are of very frequent occurrence. Owing to the shortage of available tonnage it is not to be expected that the same attention can be given to overhaul as in normal times, and there are many instances of vessels being employed in trades for which they were not originally adapted.

This is of course due to the exigencies of war requirements, but the high war rates hitherto prevailing are no longer available to counteract these adverse conditions while marine rates on the main trade routes are practically the same as those ruling before the war.

In conclusion, I should like to pay a tribute to the efficient work done by our staff which has been further depleted owing to members responding to the call of the country. Extra work consequently devolves on those who are left to carry on our business and in recognition of the loyal and cheerful manner in which they have carried out these extra duties we are recommending payment of a bonus on their salaries which I feel sure will have your approval when dealt with at a later stage in the proceedings.

I would desire to express our sympathy with the relatives of Mr. W. H. N. Leysdon, a member of our Eastern staff, who was killed in action in September last.

Resolutions were carried unanimously, passing the report and accounts; authorizing a final dividend of 15 per cent and a bonus of 15 per cent on contributory marine premiums, £10,000 to be transferred to the sterling reserve fund, Tls. 20,000 to be written off premises and the balance to be transferred to underwriting the reserve account; Messrs. Dalgliesh, H. P. Fairchild, Bain and Lambie were re-elected directors, at a remuneration of Tls. 6,000; Messrs. W. G. W. and Matthews were re-elected auditors and a bonus of 20 per cent was voted to the staff.

ber 31. We also propose to pay interest on the preference issue for the 9 months ending December 31, 1916 and, after that, to pay this interest half-yearly.

With these remarks, I beg to propose that the directors' printed report, as circulated, be adopted. Seconded by Mr. Kadoorie.

Replying to questions by Mr. P. D. K. Farnan, the chairman said that the proposed increase in capital was one lakh, or 20 per cent of the present capital and eventually their earning value would be increased by thirty per cent. The board wished to issue capital to pay for the capital expenditure mentioned. The extra capital

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$723 B.
Chartered	259 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 350.
Cathay, ordy	410 B.
Cathay, pref.	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$400 B.
North China	160 B.
Union of Canton	\$900 B.
Yangtze	\$257 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$387 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	112/0 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug	As. 50 1/2.
Kochien	Tls. 23 B.
Mining	
Kaipins	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	As. 100.
Philippine	As. 1.
Raub	As. 2 1/2.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	As. 132 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	As. 15 1/2 B.
New Eng. Works	As. 15 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	As. 82
Hongkong Wharf	As. 23
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	As. 92.
China Land	As. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	As. 91 B.
Wellbaird Land	As. 3.
Central Stores	As. 3 1/2.
China Realty (ord.)	As. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	As. 62 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-w. Pref.	Tls. 167 1/2.
E-w. Pref.	Tls. 100.
International	Tls. 85 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 75.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80.
Oriental	Tls. 44 Sa.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 122 1/2.
Kung Yik	Tls. 16 1/2 Sa.
Yangtze	Tls. 25 1/2 B.
Yangtze	As. 47.
Yangtze	As. 101.
Industrials	
Anglo-German B'ry	385 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23 N.
China Sugar	Tls. 142 1/2 B.
Green Island	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Lankata	Tls. 25 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 165
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 16 1/2 S.
Llewellyn	As. 60.
Lane, Crawford	As. 98.
Moutrie	As. 45.
Watson	Tls. 7.
Weeks	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Amber	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 2 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Cheng	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.85 B.
Domnion	Tls. 15 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 9 1/2.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 23 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 30 1/2.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 12.80 B.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 23 1/2.
Padang	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12.
Permatang	Tls. 12.
Repah	Tls. 1.62 1/2.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samambu	Tls. 1.85 B.
Seremban	Tls. 19.
Shanghai Klabang	Tls. 1.15 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8 B.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.82 1/2 Sa.
Sungai Dur	Tls. 1.70 B.
Sungai Dur	Tls. 12.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0 1/2 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1 Sa.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20
Taipin	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17 1/2 Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 26 1/2 B.
Uluohri	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 7.15 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. L. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10 B.
Shai Elec. and Ash	89 N.
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bus	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 89 Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 265
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

NEUTRAL NATIONS MUST NOT INTERFERE—GREY

Says Allies Achieve Victory While Other Countries May Plan For Future

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, October 28.—The chief pronouncement of the week was made by Viscount Grey in a speech to the Press Association in which he clearly outlined the only but most important work possible for neutral nations nowadays while the belligerents were fully occupied in achieving victory. Neutrals may mediate and prepare means to secure the lasting safety of the world from a repetition of such a violation of international peace as has been perpetrated by Germany, but, meanwhile, neutrals must stand aside till the crisis is over.

Viscount Grey traversed the ground of the negotiations in 1914, to prove his case by showing plainly the original determination of Germany to plunge the world into war at the moment of her own convenience and in defiance of peace arguments and all possible prospects of maintaining peace.

Meanwhile, Germany, in desperation, endeavors to renew submarine warfare on a scale of hitherto unheard-of ferocity, which marks the measure of German extremity and arouses grave apprehensions in America, where the drift of the new policy seems one of defiance of American neutrality as is already of No. 10. The German attitude towards the Northern nations, a now gravely compromised by her submarine atrocities, in stopping and sinking neutral vessels without the least regard for her previous engagements, or international law, till popular feeling in Norway rises extremely high against these unprovoked and unjustified outrages.

In Greece, the situation has been eased by the apparent recognition by King Constantine of the needs of circumstances and the fact that the Venizelist movement is in no way anti-royalist, but is purely patriotic in its aim to expel the ineffectual and hereditary Bulgarian enemy from the Greek soil surrendered by obscure plots of the German interest.

King Constantine recently received the Entente ministers and the Times correspondent even declares that the situation is very satisfactory, owing to the exchange of frank assurances on either side. This hopeful view is repeated concerning Rumania, owing to the arrival of Entente aeroplanes there, after flights of over 800 miles overland to Bukharest.

In Germany, her approaching extremity is foreboded in the appeal of the Agricultural Council of Pomerania, very urgently calling on all peasants to give up reserves of potatoes and corn for the national necessity, before the cities and other centers are in desperation.

The latest effort of the besieged German nation to escape the stranglehold and tightening of the grip of food takes the form of a wild and futile attempt to raid the Channel transport service. This is the first time any such attempt has been made, which is already sufficiently a gauge of the effectiveness of British sea power, without considering the pathetic failure of the present effort, which was easily driven off, with the destruction of two German destroyers for certain and perhaps more, while the British only lost an empty transport—The Queen—and hitherto also lacks news of the torpedo-destroyer Flirt.

Already, fantastic German reports invent the victory which they were unable to achieve, but this effort is quite idle in face of their obvious failure to interrupt the security of the British Channel transport service in the first effort Germany has made since the war began.

Mr. Robertson: And I thank you for your remarks about me. You called me a Gamaliel. You have your Gamaliel sitting at the table.

The chairman: You evidently misunderstand the name. Gamaliel was a very wise man and a great teacher.

London Rubber Market

Reuters' Service

London, October 30.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 5 1/2 d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 6d. sellers.
Tendency of Market: Easier.
Last Quotation, London, October 28:
Spot: 2s. 6d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 6 1/2 d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for October 30 was 107 tons."

"Raffles"
"Gee! I am glad! He's bully!"
So said Cyril Rawdon in the part of "Curtis Bedford" about "Raffles" and the sentiment was shared by everyone in the Lyceum Theater last night.
Mr. Charles Howitt played the part of "Raffles." He has played it here before. We therefore expected a good time. We got it. "Raffles" is a lovable fellow. So is Howitt!
Cyril Rawdon was excellent in the part of "Bedford" and "Crawshaw" was played in a convincing manner by Robert Faulkner. Baverstock was badly made up as "Amerslett" but he spoke his lines well. "Bunny" is a nice character and it was well portrayed by Gordon Blythe.
The one lady in the play to stand out was "Mrs. Vidal" and Miss Godart did her full justice.
Miss Fladgate, Miss Doris Phillips, Miss Ryder and Miss Stanbridge had minor roles. Tonight: "Peg O' My Heart."

My Building Books
SOLE IMPORTERS
THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
2 CANTON ROAD

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital £1,300,000
Reserve Fund 1,300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office:
25 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Corbally, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Delhi, Puket, Rangoon, Seremban, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Focchow, Medan, Tavy, (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 49,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 49,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Bondochery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankeou, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Anvers.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. MOHREN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 11s. 000,000

Silver 15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., (Chairman).
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Sherrin.

Chief Manager: Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Singapore, Colombo, Malacca, Sourabaya, Focchow, Manila, Tientsin, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Yokohama, Hilo.

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Capital (fully-paid) £45,000,000

Reserve Fund £23,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PARMONAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 44, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Hankow, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin chensho) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chafoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dalien) O-A.

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Saving Deposit Boxes:

J. JERZSESKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tels current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. MOHREN, Manager.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,500,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Lianyung, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Smanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tientsin, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tientsin, Kaitung, Hankow, Iohang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Focchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,500,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Lianyung, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Smanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tientsin, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,625,000.77

U.S. \$3,875,000.77

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTO, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

14 Kluckhohn Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilds 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)

Reserve Fund: Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Halei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Malakassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tals and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tals accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance.

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,350

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

YUKUEN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 582,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Malay), Galle (Ceylon), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tels 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Provision Prices

in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on October 31, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 14-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. 16-18

Cod " 16-18

Mandarin " 20-40

Macarel " 16-18

Pomfret " 20-25

Salmon " 16-20

Samli " none

Soles " 20-30

Whitebait " none

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each 2.00-2.50

Duck " 40-60

Eggs per doz. 16-18

Fowl per lb. 60-80

Geese " 30-35

Hare " none

Partridge " none

Pheasant " 50-55

Pigeons " 15-20

Plover " none

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 31, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 75% = Tls. 1.32 @ 7.33 = 13.80
Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 73.125
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
Bar Silver...
Copper Cash... 1815
Sovereigns:
Buying rate, @ 3-1/2 = Tls. 6.37
Exch. @ 73.3 = Mex. \$ 8.70
Peking Bar... Tls. 335
Native Interest... .09

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver... 32 1/2 d.
Bank rate of discount... 6%
Market rate of discount...
3 m.s. ... %
4 m.s. ... %
6 m.s. ... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
Ex. Paris on London... Tls. 27.30
Ex. N. Y. on London... Tls. 47.65
Consols... \$ —

Exchange Closing Quotations
London... T.T. 3-1/2
London... Demand 3-1/2
India... T.T. 23 1/2
Paris... T.T. 43 1/2
Paris... Demand 43 1/2
New York... T.T. 74 1/2
New York... Demand 74 1/2
Hongkong... T.T. 71 1/2
Japan... T.T. 68 1/2
Batavia... T.T. 179 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates
London... 4 m.s. Cds. 3-1/2
London... 4 m.s. Docy. 3-1/2
London... 6 m.s. Cds. 3-1/2
London... 6 m.s. Docy. 3-1/2
Paris... 4 m.s. 450
New York... 4 m.s. 76 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER
£1 = Hk. Tls. 5.77
£1 = Francs 4.83
£1 = Marks 13.95
Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.71
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.63
" 1 = Rupees 3.60
" 1 = Rouble 3.56
" 1 = Mex. \$ 1.50
† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 31, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Shanghai Lands 6% debts. 1912 Tls. 97.00
New Eng. Tls. 13.75
Telephones Tls. 89.00
Kongyik Cotton Tls. 16.25
Oriental Cotton Tls. 44.00
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.60
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.35
Bates Tls. 1.90
Bates Tls. 1.85
Chemors Tls. 2.00
Dominions Tls. 15.00
Kamuntings Tls. 8.25
Kota Bahros Tls. 12.80
Samagagas Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Bahangs Tls. 1.32 1/2
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.17 1/2
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.15
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.00
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.20
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50 November
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50 November

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, October 31, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.75 cash
Consolidated Tls. 24.00 November
Kotas Tls. 12.80 November
Kotas Tls. 12.80 cash
Kotas Tls. 12.75 cash
Kelantan Tls. 1.00 cash
S. M. C. 1914 5 1/2% debts. Tls. 90.00 cash
Telephones Tls. 89.00 cash
Bukits Tls. 5.75 November
Consolidated Tls. 3.75 November
Direct
New Engineering Works Tls. 12.75 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.75 cash

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, October 30.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—
Mid-American Spot... 10.82d.
October-November... 9.93d.
January-February... 9.70d.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
163 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

N. China Insurance Co. Pay 27 1-2 Per Cent

Another successful year was reviewed at the thirteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the North China Insurance Company, Ltd., yesterday, when a final dividend of 15 per cent was declared, making 27 1/2 per cent. A bonus of twenty per cent was voted to the staff.

Mr. R. M. Dalgleish presided, there also being present Messrs. A. Eide, F. A. Fairchild, C. M. Bain, W. P. Lambie (directors), H. G. Simms (secretary) and other shareholders representing a total holding of 10,020 shares. The chairman said:

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, I wish to express our regret for the loss of our esteemed colleague, Mr. Jas. N. Jameson, who was a director of the company since 1900. He rendered valuable services to the company and his sound judgment will be sorely missed by his co-directors. Mr. Lambie accepted on invitation to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Jameson's death.

I have also to record our deep sense of loss through the death of Mr. W. K. Dalgleish and of Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., both members of our London committee since 1894 and 1904 respectively. Being deprived of their rich experience especially in these critical times is particularly unfortunate. Mr. W. D. Little has accepted our invitation to join the London committee.

The printed report and statement of accounts to June 30, 1916, which have been in your hands for some time, and which I take it may be considered as read, show the company's position at the completion of practically two years of war conditions. Notwithstanding the activity of enemy submarines, especially towards the end of 1915, we are able to come before you with a substantial balance in hand. We owe this satisfactory state of affairs to the never ceasing watchfulness of our navy and the navy of our Allies, ably backed by the care and resourcefulness of the officers and men of the mercantile marine.

The principal feature of this year's balance sheet is the provision to cover excess profits duty. In providing such a substantial sum as £25,000 for this purpose it must be borne in mind that, although our head office is in China, we are incorporated in the United Kingdom and have our registered office in London. It is probable, therefore, that we shall be taxed on the same basis as home companies.

The protection we have enjoyed and which we owe to those who are defending our Empire on land and sea is common to all British business concerns, but it would appear that companies registered in certain parts of the Empire outside of the United Kingdom and in Shanghai at the British Consulate-General are not privileged to share the burden of taxation on an equal basis with home companies. I think the general feeling among Britons in this part of the world is that the present system of only levying taxes where there is direct representation in the Imperial Parliament does not meet conditions ruling at the present time.

Protection from the military and naval forces of our enemies is what we have primarily to pay for, and all Britons would I think desire to pay for this on an equal basis. I feel sure that the practical necessity of collecting every available pound to meet our country's enormous expenditure will overcome any constitutional difficulties which at present stand in the way of imposing the full measure of emergency war taxation on all British companies, wherever registered. Besides excess profits duty our payments for ordinary income tax will in future show a substantial increase.

In valuing our sterling investments held in London, minimum prices have been done away with and the market prices on July 7, 1916, were taken as the basis of our valuation. Our securities have accordingly been written down to these figures out of working 3/4 of 1915. Our other securities in the aggregate stand in our books at prices ruling on June 30, 1916. As long as the rate of interest on Government bonds tends to increase we must expect further writing down in respect to pre-war investments in order to keep them in line with the new standard. It will be seen that our position is a very strong one.

Owing to the sharp rise in exchange during the past year, we have transferred Tals 60,000 to our exchange and investment fluctuation account.

In paying £10,000 to our reserve fund, bringing it up to £190,000, we are now using our established policy of adding to our financial strength. This is very essential in view of the uncertainty of trade conditions after the war and the possible appearance of competition arising in new quarters by reason of the accumulation of profits made during the war and which are free from taxation. We are able to recommend a final dividend of 15 per cent, making 27 1/2 per cent for the year, which I trust will meet with your approval. While your directors consider it advisable to go cautiously in this direction, in view of the importance of further consolidating our financial position.

The meeting was held at the company's head office, 36 Peking Road. Mr. G. Grayridge presided and the other directors present were Messrs. H. S. Kadoorie, R. N. Truman, S. S. Benjamin, H. P. Wilkinon (legal adviser), M. G. Beck (secretary).

You have all received the report of the meeting held on July 13, which was subsequently declared informal and no debit have made yourselves familiar with what transpired at that meeting. Consequently, I take it you have no desire to hear the chairman's speech read over again and, with your permission, I will also take the report and accounts as read. I will now explain to you the reasons why the meeting had to be declared informal.

Three of the board were about to leave Shanghai, two for holidays, one for the F.M.S., which left only one member, insufficient for the purpose of signing documents. It was arranged, therefore, that one member should temporarily resign and the board, as empowered by the articles of association, co-opted a temporary member. Unfortunately, through an oversight, the co-opted member was not, at the time of meeting, a shareholder.

His name was in the index of the register, but reference to the register itself subsequently disclosed the fact that his holding had been transferred. This error was immediately rectified, but, as the voting at the meeting had been four to three, the fourth vote being given by the member I referred to, the meeting had to be declared informal.

I understand there is no opposition to the accounts themselves and it has been agreed upon, so as not to hamper the working of the company, that the accounts should be passed separately, leaving the report for a separate discussion. I have, therefore, pleasure in proposing the resolution, that the accounts, as printed and circulated in the annual report, be adopted.

This was seconded by Mr. Kadoorie and agreed to.

The chairman continued: I now take up the report. From the minutes of the informal meeting, as circulated, you will have gathered that that section of the report dealing with extensions. The board published its policy clearly, viz:—to gradually extend, as labor and other conditions permit, until the planted area of both estates should aggregate about 1,450 acres. The three shareholders attending the meeting opposed any further development, on the grounds:—(1) That the time was inopportune; (2) That rubber after the war might go down to 6d.; (3) That we could not raise the extra capital.

Now, gentlemen, as briefly as possible, I will put the board's point of view before you. On Changai, we have 606 acres, with 54 acres in process, a total of 660 acres. On Goodheart, we have 292 acres planted, with 24 acres in process, a total of 316 acres. Neither estate is large enough to reach the point where the best economy in administration and cheapest cost of production can be effected.

Mr. Truman, who has just inspected

to meet any new situation which may arise after the war, they consider that, in recommending this increased dividend, they are not departing from their conservative policy.

Turning now to the prospects for 1916, as forecasted at our last general meeting, marine disasters show a marked increase while fires are of very frequent occurrence. Owing to the shortage of available tonnage it is not to be expected that the same attention can be given to overhaul as in normal times, and there are many instances of vessels being employed in trades for which they were not originally adapted.

This is of course due to the exigencies of war requirements, but the high war rates hitherto prevailing are no longer available to counteract these adverse conditions while marine rates on the main trade routes are practically the same as those ruling before the war.

In conclusion, I should like to pay a tribute to the efficient work done by our staff which has been further depleted owing to members responding to the call of the country. Extra work consequently devolves on those who are left to carry on our business and in recognition of the loyal and cheerful manner in which they have carried out these extra duties we are awarding a bonus of 10 per cent on their salaries which I feel sure will have your approval when dealt with at a later stage in the proceedings.

I would desire to express our sympathy with the relatives of Mr. W. H. N. Leyshon, a member of our Eastern staff, who was killed in action in September last.

Resolutions were carried unanimously, naming the report and accounts, authorizing a final dividend of 15 per cent and a bonus of 15 per cent on contributory marine premiums, £10,000 to be transferred to the sterling reserve fund, Tls. 20,000 to be written off premises and the balance to be transferred to underwriting the reserve account; Messrs. Dalgleish, Fairchild, Bain and Lambie were re-elected directors, at a remuneration of Tls. 6,000; Messrs. Wilkinon and Matthews were re-elected auditors and a bonus of 20 per cent was voted to the staff.

Shanghai-Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd.

There was again a mild storm at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai-Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd., yesterday, over the directors' proposal to issue additional capital and a division of the profits of the land they have acquired. The opposition, as led by Mr. H. Robertson and Mr. H. W. Pilcher, but, on every point they brought up, the board had support from the shareholders in a majority of nearly three to one.

Finally, Mr. Robertson sought to show that the meeting was irregular, on the ground that it was held a day over the time allowed by statute, but Mr. H. P. Wilkinon, legal adviser, gave it as his opinion that there was nothing wrong and there the breeze terminated.

The meeting was held at the company's head office, 36 Peking Road. Mr. G. Grayridge presided and the other directors present were Messrs. H. S. Kadoorie, R. N. Truman, S. S. Benjamin, H. P. Wilkinon (legal adviser), M. G. Beck (secretary).

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Mr. Truman, who has just inspected

ber 31. We also propose to pay interest on the preference issue for the 9 months ending December 31, 1916 and, after that, to pay this interest half-yearly.

With these remarks, I beg to propose that the directors' printed report, as circulated, be adopted. Seconded by Mr. Kadoorie.

Replying to questions by Mr. F. D. K. Parnan, the chairman said that the proposed increase in capital was one lakh, or 20 per cent of the present capital and eventually their earning value would be increased by thirty per cent. The board wished to issue capital to pay for the capital expenditure mentioned. The extra capital

would not be raised for some considerable time.

Mr. H. Robertson: The chairman said my friends and myself were dead against all development. That is not so; we are only against a certain portion of the program, namely, the development of the additional area obtained recently. We approve of the development of the old property, but not of the new 250 acres.

Further, I did not refer to sixpence a pound rubber, but 1/6. I consider this thirty per cent increase is very mythical. It will be years before this new area produces. It seems to me that all Shanghai companies work for the future—for John Chinaman, or whoever comes after us. What we want is something for ourselves. You talk a great deal about dividends, but we have seen no dividends yet. All we get is interest on our preference shares.

Answering Mr. G. H. Wright, the chairman said that the additional capital was required for developing what they had got.

Mr. Robertson submitted an amendment to the effect that, beyond the 138 acres proposed to be developed on Changai and Goodheart Estates, no further area be planted without the express permission of the shareholders and that there be no further issue of preference shares without reference to the shareholders.

Mr. H. W. Pilcher seconded.

The chairman: The board stands aside as regards the issue of shares, but I may say that we have received a very large number of proxies asking us to vote in favor of them, so it is evident that a great number of shareholders are in agreement with the issue. As regards the planting, we strongly recommend you to go on with it.

The amendment was lost by four votes against eleven.

The original resolution was then carried on similar figures.

By resolution—the board abstaining from voting—it was then agreed, by seven votes to four, that the issue of fresh capital should be proceeded with when required.

Mr. Kadoorie was re-elected to the board, with only two dissentients.

The chairman said that they had received notice of a resolution barely within the statutory period, but still, the board had decided to accept it. It was that Mr. H. Robertson be invited to join the board. Proposed by Mr. Pilcher and seconded by Mr. E. F. Bateman.

The chairman said that the present board had worked hard together and had carried the company through a most critical time and, as at present constituted, they held half the capital. There were reasons why Mr. Robertson's addition would not be at all welcome to them.

They had not forgotten how, at the last meeting, he referred to their "schoolboy finance" and it seemed to them, that, if he came to the board table, it would be as a sort of Gamaliel and they would have to sit at his feet as their mentor.

Mr. Pilcher: You seem to have forgotten that the company owes a great deal to Mr. Gamaliel. It is all his work on a special committee and consider your remarks most uncalled for.

The resolution was defeated, the voting again being four against eleven.

Mr. F. J. Burrett, supported by Mr. L. E. Canning, had introduced a resolution to vote a sum of money to come war charity, but agreed to withdraw it until the company is on a dividend-paying basis.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors.

The chairman: That is all the business and I thank you for attendance.

Mr. Robertson: And I thank you for your remarks about me. You called me Gamaliel. You have your Gamaliel sitting at the table.

The chairman: You evidently misunderstand the name. Gamaliel was a very wise man and a great teacher.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, October 30.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 5 1/2 d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 6d. sellers.
Tendency of Market: Easier.
Last Quotation, London, October 28:
Spot: 2s. 6d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 6 1/2 d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Booien Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:—
"The output of crude oil for October 30 was 107 tons."

Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber... Tls. 110 B.
Cutty Dairy... Tls. 10 B.
Shai Elec. and Assb... Tls. 82 N.
Shanghai Trams... Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Gas... Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar... Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury... Tls. 89 Sa.
Shai Telephones... Tls. 265

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

NEUTRAL NATIONS MUST NOT INTERFERE—GREY

Says Allies Achieve Victory While Other Countries May Plan For Future

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 28.—The chief pronouncement of the week was made by Viscount Grey in a speech to the Press Association in which he clearly outlined the only but most important work possible for neutral nations nowadays while the belligerents were fully occupied in achieving victory. Neutrals may mediate and prepare means to secure the lasting safety of the world from a repetition of such a violation of international peace as has been perpetrated by Germany, but, meanwhile, neutrals must stand aside till the crisis is over.

Viscount Grey traversed the ground of the negotiations in 1914, to prove his case by showing plainly the original determination of Germany to plunge the world into war at the moment of her own convenience and in defiance of peace arguments and all possible prospects of maintaining peace.

Meanwhile, Germany, in desperation, endeavors to renew submarine warfare on a scale of hitherto unheard-of ferocity, which marks the measure of German extremity and arouses grave apprehensions in America, where the drift of the new policy seems one of defiance of American neutrality as it is already of Norwegian. The German attitude towards the Northern nations, a new gravity compromised by her submarine atrocities, in stopping and sinking neutral vessels without the least regard for her previous engagements, or international law, till popular feeling in Norway rises extremely high against these unprovoked and unjustified outrages.

In Greece, the situation has been eased by the apparent recognition by King Constantine of the needs of circumstances and the fact that the Venizelist movement is in no way anti-royalist, but is purely patriotic in its aim to expel the ineffectual and hereditary Bulgarian enemy from the Greek soil surrendered by obscure plots of the German interest.

King Constantine recently received the Entente ministers and The Times correspondent even declares that the situation is very satisfactory, owing to the exchange of frank assurances on either side. This hopeful view is repeated concerning Rumania, owing to the arrival of Entente aeroplanes there, after flights of over 300 miles overland to Bukharest.

In Germany, her approaching extremity is fore shadowed in the appeal of the Agricultural Council of Pomerania, very urgently calling on all peasants to give up reserves of potatoes and corn for the national necessity, before the cities and other centers are in desperation.

The latest effort of the besieged German nation to escape the strangling and tightening of the grip of doom takes the form of a wild and futile attempt to raid the Channel transport service. This is the first time any such attempt has been made, which is already sufficiently a gauge of the effectiveness of British sea power, without considering the pathetic failure of the present effort, which was easily driven off, with the destruction of two German destroyers for certain and perhaps more, while the British only lost an empty transport—The Queen—and hitherto also lacks news of the torpedo-destroyer Eury.

Already, fantastic reports invent the victory which they were unable to achieve, but this effort is quite idle in face of their obvious failure to interrupt the security of the British Channel transport service in the first effort Germany has made since the war began.

'Raffles'

"Gee! I am glad! He's bully!" So said Cyril Rawdon in the part of 'Curtis Bedford' about 'Raffles' and the sentiment was shared by everyone in the Lyceum Theater last night.

Mr. Charles Howitt played the part of 'Raffles'. He has played it here before. We therefore expected a good time. We got it. 'Raffles' is a lovable fellow. So is Howitt!

Cyril Rawdon was excellent in the part of 'Bedford' and 'Crawshaw' was played in a convincing manner by Robert Faulkner. Baverstock was badly made up as 'Amerseth' but he spoke his lines well. 'Bunny' is a nice character and it was well portrayed by Gordon Blythe.

The one lady in the play to stand out was 'Mrs. Vidal' and Miss Godard did her full justice.

Miss Flindrate, Miss Doris Phillips, Miss Ryder and Miss Stanbridge had minor roles. Tonight: 'Peg O' My Heart.'

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Auctions

DRAPERY AUCTION
W. Funder & Co.

will sell by Public Auction within their salesrooms
Nos. 111 and 113 Szechuen Rd.

on
Thursday, the 2nd November
Commencing at 10 a.m. and
continuing at 2.30 p.m.

Absolutely New Outfitting Goods
and Household Linens

Comprising:
Bedsheets, Blankets, Down Quilts,
Counterpanes, Pillow Cases,
Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins,
Swiss Lace Curtains, Travelling
Rugs, Furs, Wool Jerseys, Ready
Made Coats, Silk Stockings, Boots,
Shoes, Wool Underwear, Harris
Tweed, Homespuns, Fancy Tweeds,
Coatings, Pyjamas, Dressing
Gowns, Slippers, etc., etc.

Also
About 100 lots of Children's goods
such as: Jersey suits, jerseys, under-
wear, etc.

On view all day Wednesday, the
1st November.

Catalogues on premises. 11482

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also
every other variety of coal

Hongay Anthracite Coal.....	per ton
Hankow " " " " " " " "	\$21.50
House Coal No. 1 " " " "	21.00
House Coal No. 2 " " " "	13.00
Kitchen Coal No. 1 " " " "	12.50
Kitchen Coal No. 2 " " " "	12.00
Fire wood 60 Bundles " " "	11.50
Charcoal 2 Baskets " " "	1.00

COMPRADORE of
Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft
WONG LEE FONG
Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund. 11502

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Race Meeting, 1916.
6th, 7th and 8th November

TICKETS of Admission have been
sent to Members and their
Wives. A limited number of Tickets
of Admission to the Grand Stand
can be obtained from the Secretary,
on the nomination of any Member,
with the approval of the Stewards,
on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday,
4th November, at a cost of \$10 each.
APPLICATIONS MUST BE AC-
COMPANIED BY CASH.

The issue of Free Tickets of Ad-
mission to the Grand Stand for
Ladies is limited to the Wives and
Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket
Holders.

Tickets of Admission for the three
Official Race Days and Off Day to
the unreserved part of the Com-
pound only, may be obtained at the
Gate or from Messrs. Kelly and
Walsh, Ltd.

Price—\$6 for Gentlemen.
\$3 for Ladies.

Single day tickets, obtainable at
the Gate only.

Price—\$3 for Gentlemen.
\$2 for Ladies.

Tickets for the "ON" Day ob-
tainable at the Gate only.

Price—\$1 each.

Tiffin and Tea Tickets for Mem-
bers and Grand Stand Ticket-
holders only, may be obtained at
the Grand Stand on Race Days:—
Tiffin Tickets... Price \$2.00 each
Tea Tickets... Price \$0.50 each

The tiffin interval will be after
the Fourth Race each day.

The First Saddling Bell will be
rung punctually at 11.15 a.m. each
day.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
Shanghai, 30th October, 1916. 11490

Special Bargains

for the First Week in
November.

at
CANTOROVITCH'S
great sale

103 BROADWAY

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith was a
fireman with brass
boots and hat.

And when called to
a fire in somebody's
flat.

Took four slips of
Crawford's when first
he arrived.

Climbs a thousand-
foot ladder and saves
forty lives.

CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL
RESERVE" IS THE MOST
PALATABLE SCOTCH ON
THE CHINA MARKET

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

NOTICE

Mr. Mena David Silas
has been admitted a
Partner in our firm and
is hereby authorized to
sign all cheques and
documents for and on
behalf of the firm.

Manila Shanghai Export &
Import Co.

132a Szechuen Road.

Shanghai, 31st Oct., 1916. 11503 N 7

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

RACE WEEK

ON and from Friday, the 3rd
November, 1916, 1st and 2nd Class
Return Tickets at a fare and a half
will be issued from Shanghai North
to Soochow, Wusih, Changchow,
Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking
and vice versa, available for the
return trip until Thursday, the 9th
November, 1916.

All trains except the Limited
Expresses Nos. 1 up and 10 down
will call at Henli during the holi-
days on application to the Station
Inspector, Shanghai North.

J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager. 11511

SHANGHAI-NANGCHOW-NINGPO
RAILWAY

RACE WEEK

1st, 2nd and 3rd class Week-end
Return Tickets at a fare and a half
between Shanghai South, Sungkiang,
Kashai, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Chang
An, Kon Zen Chiao and Hang-
chow, and between Ningpo and
Yuyao will be available from Fri-
day, the 3rd November, until
Thursday, the 9th November, 1916,
both dates inclusive.

J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager. 11512

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

PRICE LIST OF
SCREENED HOUSE COAL

	per ton
Hongay Coal (Lump)	\$23.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts)	22.00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)	23.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)	13.50
Japan Coal (No. 2)	12.50
Japan Coal (No. 3)	11.50
Charcoal, for 2 baskets	1.10
Firewood, 60 Bundles	1.00

HARDWARE
METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

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WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

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San Francisco, California

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce
that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th
floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new
offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2399

This notification refers to new applications for Electric
Radiators and Power Motors, but not to lighting applications,
which may be received as heretofore.

All consumers who already have radiators installed may
continue their use, and those consumers who had radiators
on hire last season may again obtain them upon application
to the showroom, 471-2 Nanking Road, or the Electricity
Offices, 66 Szechuen Road.

S. M. C. Electricity Department.

Korean Arts and Crafts
Both Old and New.

MR. W. W. TAYLOR, the Korean collector of brasses, pot-
teries, silk tapestries and screens, is in Shanghai, being the
owner of one of the finest collections of antiques and rare art
pieces. Mr. Taylor will be glad to talk to anyone here wishing
to inspect his collection. He offers unheard-of bargains in
brass-bound and pearl inlay chests, amber drops and beads, red
lacquer boxes, Korean potteries. He will be here only a short
time before returning to Seoul, Chosen.

Send him your name and address and he will call.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

PITKIN'S PRODUCTS

We beg to notify the public that, in order to introduce
our Products, we have opened a Show Room at No. 73 Range
Road, where a fine display of PITKIN'S PRODUCTS is
on view.

We wish further to state that PITKIN'S TOILET
PREPARATIONS are scientifically compounded for the
development of Health & Beauty and are manufactured by
THE PITKIN LABORATORIES, under the supervision
of the most Famous Experts.

Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to quote the
very lowest of prices for the very highest class of goods—
"PITKIN'S PRODUCTS."

A visit will convince you. We wholesale and retail.
Illustrated circulars, with prices, sent on request.

Agents wanted in every town and city of China, Russia
and Siberia. Correspondence in these languages solicited.

J. M. PITKIN & CO.
MANUFACTURERS.
73 Range Road, Shanghai. Newark, New York.
Tel. No. 3255.

Representatives in China, Russia and Siberia. 11462

CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LTD.
NOTICE

The resignation of Mr. F. J.
Raven, as Managing Director of
this Company, has been accepted
as from this date.

Mr. R. H. Parker has been
appointed Managing Director
of this Company as from this
date.

Mr. W. A. Adams has been
appointed Office Manager of
this Company as from this date.

By Order
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.
Shanghai, China.
November 1st, 1916.

RAVEN TRUST COMPANY, LTD.
NOTICE

Mr. F. J. Raven has been
appointed General Manager of
the Raven Trust Company, Ltd.,
as from this date.

By Order
RAVEN TRUST CO., LTD.
Shanghai, China.
November 1st, 1916. 11504

Shanghai General Chamber
of Commerce

BANK HOLIDAYS, 1917

THE Foreign Exchange Banks and
the Shanghai General Chamber of
Commerce will observe the following
holidays during 1917.

2 days New Year—Monday and
Tuesday, January 1 and 2.

5 days China New Year—Tuesday,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and
Saturday, January 23, 24, 25, 26 and
27.

3 days Easter—Friday, Saturday
and Monday, April 6, 7 and 8.

1 day Whit—Monday—Monday, May
28.

1 day Dragon Boat Festival—Sat-
urday, June 23.

2 days Summer Holiday—Monday
and Tuesday, July 2 and 3.

1 day Autumn Holiday—Monday,
August 6.

1 day Mid-Autumn Festival—Mon-
day, October 1.

1 day Anniversary of the Chinese
Republic—Wednesday, October 10

2 days Christmas—Tuesday and
Wednesday, December 25 and 26.

By Order of the Committee,
M. G. BECK,
Secretary. 11503

The Gula-Kalumpung Rubber
Estates, Limited

COUPON No. 10

HOLDERS OF SHARE WAR-
RANTS TO BEARER are
hereby notified that the above
Coupon, representing the
Interim Dividend of 1/3 per
share, less income tax at 4/6
in the £, will be payable on
and after the 1st November,
1916 and may be negotiated at
the offices of the Hongkong
and Shanghai Banking Corpora-
tion, Shanghai.

Coupons must be listed upon
the Company's forms, which
may be had on application to
the above-mentioned Bank, and
must be left two clear days
previous to payment, between
the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.,
Saturdays excepted, on and
after Wednesday, the 1st
November, 1916. 11499

COAL

	Per ton.
Hongay Coal (Lumps)	\$23.00
Hankow " (Nuts)	22.00
Shansi " " " " " " " "	21.00
Japan " No. 1.	13.00
" " " " " " " "	12.00
" " " " " " " "	11.00
Kaiping Coke	22.00
" Dust Coal	9.00
Charcoal 2 baskets for.	1.00
Firewood 60 bundles for.	1.00

Prices include free delivery to any
part of Shanghai.

Order Books on application.

Special terms to large consumers.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE,
73 Range Road.

Telephone No. 3255.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-
room and verandah
attached, to let.
Tel. 3482 9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic
with all home comforts,
'Phone 1946. 10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small
rooms; bathrooms attached. Quiet
comfort. Excellent cooking, very
moderate terms. Apply to Box
368, THE CHINA PRESS. 11282

TO LET, extra-large, furnished
room, with separate bathroom, im-
mediate occupation, \$22 per month.
Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA
PRESS. 11510 N 3

TO LET, room with bathroom
and verandah. Apply to 45,
Bubbling Well Road. 11495 N 2

TO LET, furnished, bungalow
in Bubbling Well district. Suit-
able for one or two bachelors.
Moderate rent. Apply to Box
69, THE CHINA PRESS. 11497 N 5

TO LET, one furnished room and
bathroom attached. With or with-
out board. Apply to Mrs. Bruchel,
66 Broadway terrace. 11476 N 1

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let
at 61 Carter Road, two superior
furnished, large bed-sitting rooms,
facing south, large verandah and
bathrooms attached; also one back
room. Garden, tennis, telephone,
tram station. Excellent cuisine.
Terms moderate. 11436

23 North Szechuen Road, large
room, with verandah and bathroom,
suitable for a couple of bachelors;
and one small-room, with excellent
board. 11437 N 4

DANCING

PRIVATE lessons given by expert
teachers in modern ball-room
dancing, introducing the latest
craze, "Fox Trot." Apply to Box
65, THE CHINA PRESS. 11514

Exchange and Mart

OPPORTUNITY FOR ladies,
Ermines, best quality, to be
sold at very moderate price.
Apply to Box 56, THE CHINA
PRESS. 11494 N 2

BROWN riding pony for sale;
been ridden by a lady; firm in
the country, good jumper.
Apply to Box 54, THE CHINA
PRESS. 11492 N 2

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car,
6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in
perfect condition. Newly-painted
and unholstered. Equipment com-
plete, including head, side and tail-
lights, horn and speedometer. An
excellent, closed family-car for the
cold season. For particulars as to
price and demonstration apply to
the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a
Jinkee Road. 11516 T F.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, Salesman (European)
to call on mills and factories;
Engineer preferred. Capable of
commanding a good salary. Posi-
tion open January 1st, 1917.
Address Box 66, THE CHINA
PRESS, stating experience, etc.

WANTED, a competent book-
keeper, who has had experience in
import and export trade. Re-
ferences required. Apply to Box
62, THE CHINA PRESS, stat-
ing salary expected. 11507 N 1

WANTED: Proof-reader (For-
eigner) for a daily newspaper
published in Shanghai. Apply in
own hand-writing, stating experi-
ence, to Box No. 61, THE
CHINA PRESS. T. F.

WANTED, American or Euro-
pean lady as assistant for Nouvantes
atelier and office. Agreeable position
for energetic lady with some artistic
temperament. Apply to Box 58,
THE CHINA PRESS. 11497 N 5

WANTED immediately, filing
clerk, with or without experience.
Excellent prospects. Apply to Box
31, THE CHINA PRESS. 11451 N 1

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in Abacus, Mandarin
or Shanghai dialect are given by
an experienced Chinese teacher,
speaking English and German.
Apply to H. Teng, 1215-A Boone
Road. 11508 N 2

BRITISH LADY would like to
give private English lessons to a
few Chinese ladies. Terms moder-
ate. Apply to Box 46, THE
CHINA PRESS. 11478 N 1

WANTED, English lessons by
certificated professional English or
American teacher (or lady teacher).
Apply to Box 47, THE CHINA
PRESS. 11479 N 1

ENGLISH LESSONS by certi-
ficated professional English lady
teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to
Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS. 11444 N 7

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to lease immedi-
ately, detached house with at
least 6 rooms, suitable for
manager's residence, near
Bubbling Well Road or French
Concession. Apply to Nippon
Yusen Kaisha. 11465 N 2

FOR SALE, motor boat, by
Michigan Steel Boat Co. Length
18'; beam 4 1/2'; draught 6"; Detroit
kerosene or gasoline, 3 1/2 h.p. motor,
complete with battery, folding
anchor and rope, oars, etc. Seats
five people. Apply to Box 64,
THE CHINA PRESS. 11513 N 4

FOR SALE, one very rare ram,
with four horns, white curly
coat, marked evenly with black
patches both sides of face. A
fine pet, or specimen for show.
A beauty. Price Tls. 40. Apply
to Box 60, THE CHINA
PRESS. 11498

FOR SALE; One or two English-
made motor-cycles, mechanically
perfect, brand-new and ready for
the road. 3 1/2 h.p. Suitable for
single or side-car work; at bargain
prices. Apply to Box 388, THE
CHINA PRESS. T. F.

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Page 11